Translated text of Shanghai government write-up of 14th year plan:
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Interpretation of Q&A on "Shanghai's 14th Five-Year Plan and Outline of Long-term Goals for 2035"
(January 2021)

1. How was the "Outline" of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" compiled? What are the characteristics of the preparation process?

Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" research and preparation work was launched in the first quarter of 2019. The Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government attach great importance to it and have specially established a leading group for the "14th Five-Year Plan" planning work. For the first time, the Municipal Party Committee Secretary and the Mayor serve as dual team leaders. "Opening the door for planning" is the biggest feature of the entire planning preparation work. Relevant units in the city and district have carried out a lot of work around conducting preliminary research on major issues, drafting the "Basic Ideas" and "Outline" of the plan, promoting various types of special plans at all levels, and research and preparation of regional plans. It mainly has the following three characteristics:

First, focus on adhering to a problem-oriented approach and carry out in-depth and solid research on major early issues. Focusing on the strategic, basic and key issues of Shanghai's future economic and social development, 53 project teams were publicly selected in the early research stage to carry out 48 major research projects. Seven units including the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, the Municipal Government Development Research Center, Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, East China Normal University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, and the Municipal Development and Reform Institute simultaneously conducted parallel research on major issues during the 14th Five-Year Plan. Invite Bank of China, McKinsey, Nomura Research, etc. to conduct special strategic consulting research. Experts from Zhejiang and Jiangsu were organized to hold special symposiums on the Yangtze River Delta to listen to the opinions and suggestions from brother provinces and cities on the development of Shanghai during the "14th Five-Year Plan". In the past two years, more than 200 research projects of various types have been carried out, resulting in more than 5 million words of research results.

The second is to focus on strengthening overall planning and coordination to fully form the overall planning synergy. In accordance with the general requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council for the unified planning system to better play the strategic guiding role of development planning and promote the formation of a planning system with accurate positioning, clear boundaries, complementary functions, and unified connection, the Shanghai " At the same time as the "Outline" of the 14th Five-Year Plan, the municipal party committee and relevant departments of the municipal government simultaneously carried out the research and preparation of more than 30 municipal special plans, 4 municipal regional plans, more than 10 special studies and 1 land and space plan. Work. During the planning process, relevant leaders of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government listened to reports on the preparation of various plans many times, and went to various districts and relevant enterprises and institutions to conduct on-site surveys many times, which not only

provided strong support for consolidating the content of the "Outline", but also The subsequent implementation of the "Outline" provides a solid guarantee. From October to November 2020, after the "Recommendations" of the Central Committee and the Municipal Party Committee on the "14th Five-Year Plan" were released, the "Outline" has been successively reviewed by the Municipal Government Executive Meeting, the Municipal Government Plenary Meeting, the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee, etc. At the same time, the city's 16 districts have also simultaneously carried out the preparation of the "Outline" of the "14th Five-Year Plan" for each district, which has been successively reviewed and approved by the People's Congress of each district.

The third is to focus on asking the people extensively and fully absorb social opinions and suggestions. In accordance with the central government's requirements for strengthening top-level design and consulting the people, we will use the broadest channels to fully listen to public opinion. Municipal leaders attach great importance to it. Secretary Li Qiang, Mayor Gong Zheng and other municipal leaders have held many symposiums with experts, entrepreneurs, grassroots cadres, citizens and other aspects. The Municipal People's Congress organized various special committees to conduct 9 special surveys and conducted questionnaire surveys among more than 13,000 deputies to the National, Municipal, District, and Township People's Congresses. The CPPCC organized and carried out 16 special surveys, with a total of more than 600 CPPCC members participating. The United Front Work Department of the Municipal Party Committee organized eight democratic parties and non-party persons to form 10 special research reports. The Municipal Youth League Committee held 56 symposiums and consultation activities, and conducted a survey on "New Expectations of Shanghai Youth" for more than 16,000 young people. The Municipal Leading Group Office for the “14th Five-Year Plan” organized the urban level to open an online and offline public comment platform for the “14th Five-Year Plan”. A total of more than 23,000 suggestions were received. Together with the Municipal People’s Suggestions Collection Office and the Liberation Daily, it organized The "14th Five-Year Plan" plans a series of activities such as Citizen Talks and "Voice of the Market - Entrepreneurs Talk about the '14th Five-Year Plan'", and conducts a "Survey on Shanghai Citizens' Willingness to Live a Better Future in the Future" for the public. The "Outline" drafting team carefully sorted out and studied the opinions and suggestions from all aspects, and fully absorbed and reflected them in the planning ideas and measures. At the recently held fifth session of the 15th Municipal People's Congress, the "Outline" was revised and improved based on the opinions of Municipal People's Congress deputies, and it was reviewed and approved by the National People's Congress on January 27.

2. What are the main results of the implementation of Shanghai’s “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” Outline?

The “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” period is the sprint stage for Shanghai to basically build itself into an international economic, financial, trade, and shipping center and a modern socialist international metropolis, and to form the basic framework of a scientific and technological innovation center with global influence. Over the past five years, Shanghai has always regarded the implementation of the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important speech during his inspection of Shanghai as the top priority of the city’s work. In accordance with the general requirements of being a vanguard of national reform and opening up and a forerunner of innovation and development in the new era, Shanghai has fully implemented major national

strategic tasks and actively In response to various risks and challenges, especially the severe impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, the city's economy and society have maintained an overall stable development trend, making progress while maintaining stability, and improving quality while making progress. Economic resilience continues to increase, and comprehensive economic strength reaches a new level. In 2020, the city's GDP will reach 3.87 trillion yuan; the construction of "five centers" continues to make new breakthroughs, and the "four major brands" are fully launched; "three major tasks and one platform" "Full implementation, internal and external opening up to a new level; public spaces on both sides of the "One River and One River" are connected and open, and regional development continues to show new highlights; ecological environment quality continues to improve, PM2.5 concentration drops to 32 micrograms/cubic meter, and domestic waste is classified It has become a "new fashion" in society; various people's livelihood undertakings have developed in an all-round way, and the people's livelihood problems of "old, small, old and distant" have been effectively solved, the per capita disposable income of residents has exceeded 72,000 yuan, and the people's sense of gain, happiness, and security have continued to increase; the fight against the epidemic has The struggle has achieved major strategic results, the construction of "one-stop service" for government services and "one-stop management" for urban operations has been accelerated, and the modernization level of megacity governance has been significantly improved. Overall, the main goals and tasks of the "13th Five-Year Plan" have been achieved as scheduled, and victory in building a higher-level moderately prosperous society in an all-round way is in sight. An international economic, financial, trade, and shipping center has been basically built, and a scientific and technological innovation center with global influence has formed a basic framework. , the city's comprehensive strength and international influence, people's living standards and social civilization have reached a new level, laying a solid foundation for moving towards a socialist modern international metropolis with world influence.

3. What are the new characteristics of the historical background and historical orientation of the compilation of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan"?

From the background of the times, the biggest difference between the "14th Five-Year Plan" and the "14th Five-Year Plan" is the word "change". Shanghai faces different backgrounds, development environments, and historical directions, and there are new developments and changes in opportunities and challenges. In today's world, major changes unseen in a century are developing in depth. The global pandemic of the COVID-19 epidemic has accelerated this major change. Economic globalization has encountered countercurrents, and the world has entered a period of turbulent change. Today's China is in a critical period of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The trend of economic stability and long-term improvement has not changed. It has many advantages and conditions for continued development, but the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development is still prominent. Currently, Shanghai has entered a new stage of high-quality development. However, in line with the requirements of the central government, the expectations of the people, and the highest international standards and best levels, the city's comprehensive strength still has a lot of room for improvement. The momentum of innovation-driven development needs to be strengthened urgently. Education The supply and security level of public services such as medical care and elderly care need to be further improved. From a historical perspective, the core essence of the "Recommendations" of the central government's "14th Five-Year Plan" is a new development

stage, a new development concept, and a new development pattern. Using three "new" guidelines to guide planning preparation and lead economic and social development is a distinctive feature of the "14th Five-Year Plan". "Based on the new stage of development" means that after our country has built a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieved the first centenary goal, it has opened a new stage in comprehensively building a modern socialist country and marching towards the second centenary goal. From the perspective of Shanghai, it is a new stage in deepening the construction of the "five centers" and accelerating the construction of a modern socialist international metropolis with world influence from a new starting point. "Implementing the new development concept" means adhering to the new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing, focusing on coordinating development and security, and further deepening the implementation of General Secretary Xi Jinping's series of instructions and requirements for Shanghai to promote high-quality development, Creating high-quality life and achieving high-efficiency governance are goal-oriented, strategically driven by promoting high-level reform and opening up in Pudong and three new major tasks, strengthening the "four major functions", deepening the construction of "five centers", and promoting urban digitalization Transformation and improvement of urban energy levels and core competitiveness are the main directions to achieve higher quality, more efficient, fairer, more sustainable and safer development. "Serving the new development pattern" means that in accordance with the central government's general requirements for accelerating the construction of a new development pattern with the domestic cycle as the main body and the domestic and international dual cycles reinforcing each other, Shanghai must take the lead in exploring effective ways to serve the new development pattern and become a major domestic The central node of circulation and the strategic link of domestic and international dual circulation. The central node is to occupy the key link in the allocation of factors, forge the key chain in the connection between supply and demand, create key support in the domestic demand system, and help the domestic economic cycle to be smoother; the strategic link is to build factor links, production capacity links, and market links , linked by rules, forming a strategic channel with unique advantages to help my country's economy fully integrate into the world economic system. Therefore, the "Outline" of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" is a plan that "responds to changes and takes proactive actions". It is a blueprint for planning a new development stage, comprehensively implementing new development concepts, exploring services to build a new development pattern, and accelerating A new plan to build a modern socialist international metropolis with world influence.

4. What are the special characteristics of the “14th Five-Year Plan” in the development process of Shanghai? What are the overall considerations in preparing the Outline of the Plan?

The "14th Five-Year Plan" period is the first five years for my country to embark on a new journey of comprehensively building a modern socialist country and march towards the second centenary goal. It is also a new starting point for Shanghai to comprehensively deepen the construction of the "Five Centers" and It is a critical five years to accelerate the construction of a modern socialist international metropolis with world influence. The preparation of the "Outline" of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" generally considers the following three aspects:

First, fully implement the requirements of the Party Central Committee, especially the spirit of a series of important speeches and instructions given by General Secretary Xi Jinping during his inspection of Shanghai. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has inspected Shanghai and guided work for four consecutive years. He has clarified the direction of Shanghai's development in the new era, assigned it a new historical mission, and put forward a series of important instructions and requirements. This is Shanghai's "14th National Congress". Five "economic and social development general compliance must be fully implemented. For example, the "Outline" proposes that we must find our own position in building a new development pattern with the domestic cycle as the main body and the domestic and international dual cycles reinforcing each other. We must take the "four priorities" as the strategic basis and comprehensively, dialectically and long-termly Examine the internal and external environment facing Shanghai's development, grasp long-term trends amid short-term fluctuations, seize development opportunities amid crises and challenges, create a new development situation amid external changes, and achieve high-quality development under more open conditions. For another example, the "Outline" spends four chapters planning to strengthen the "four major functions", and systematically proposes to strengthen the global resource allocation function and accelerate the construction of a higher-level international economic, financial, trade, and shipping center; to strengthen scientific and technological innovation It is necessary to promote the core functions of the international science and technology innovation center to achieve major breakthroughs; it is necessary to strengthen the leading function of high-end industries and accelerate the formation of high-end strategic emerging industry leaders and digital transformation of traditional industries that promote each other and deeply integrate advanced manufacturing and modern service industries. Industrial clusters; it is necessary to strengthen the function of an open hub and portal, and take the lead in basically forming a new higher-level open economic system, etc.

Second, it comprehensively reflects the combination of long-term planning and being based on the present. The "Outline" anchors the long-term goals for 2035 proposed in the "Recommendations" of the "14th Five-Year Plan" of the Central Committee and the Municipal Party Committee, and transforms the future goals and vision into the indicators and tasks of the "14th Five-Year Plan". At the same time, we must adhere to goal orientation and problem orientation, and deepen and refine the mission statement, timetable and road map for Shanghai's economic and social development during the "14th Five-Year Plan". It not only maintains future foresight and historical continuity, but also strives to embody breakthrough and innovation. For example, the "Outline" clearly puts forward the following four dimensions: grasping the phased characteristics of urban development, connecting with the Shanghai 2035 Urban Master Plan, implementing General Secretary Xi Jinping's requirements for building a people's city, and implementing the "Outline" of the Yangtze River Delta Integrated Development Plan. In 2035, we must achieve a comprehensive upgrade of the international economy, finance, trade, shipping, science and technology innovation center and cultural metropolis functions, basically build a coveted innovative city, a cultural city, an ecological city, and basically build a society with world influence. A modern socialist international metropolis and a people's city that fully embodies Chinese characteristics, the characteristics of the times, and the characteristics of Shanghai, it has become the core leading city of the world-class city cluster in the Yangtze River Delta with global influence, and has become an important window

and urban benchmark for the construction of a modern socialist country. At the same time, the "Outline" clarifies the main goals of Shanghai's economic and social development during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period by combining qualitative and quantitative requirements, that is, by 2025, the implementation of major national strategies will achieve significant results and the city's digital transformation will make significant progress. , the core functions of the international economy, finance, trade, shipping and scientific and technological innovation center have reached a new level, the people's city construction has taken a new step, and a new chapter of "city, better life" has been written in the new era; specifically reflected in the "five "More" means that the city's core functions will be stronger, people's lives will be of higher quality, the city's spiritual character will be more evident, the ecological environment will be of better quality, and the governance of megacities will be more efficient.

The third is to comprehensively reflect the combination of system integration and focus. The "Outline" focuses on the implementation of the major strategic tasks assigned to Shanghai by the Party Central Committee, systematically integrates a series of major deployments and requirements put forward by the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government in recent years, and is fully reflected in the planning layout and task measures of the plan. For example, the "Outline" puts forward pragmatic and pragmatic strategic arrangements for promoting Pudong New Area to build a leading area for socialist modernization, deepening the implementation of "three major tasks and one platform", strengthening the "four major functions", and improving the energy level of the "five centers". Actionable target indicators, mission initiatives and major projects. At the same time, the "Outline" has deepened and refined the development of the "Five Economy", the construction of the "Five New Cities", and the launch of the "Four Brands", further clarified the development policy, and implemented it into specific tasks and measures, which is beneficial to Based on Shanghai's actual situation, improving its own development strength will also help forge long boards and serve the national strategy.

5. What are the characteristics and highlights of the indicator system of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" Outline?

The setting of the main indicators of the "Outline" of the "14th Five-Year Plan" mainly considers the consistency with the requirements of high-quality development, pays attention to the matching and measurability of various indicators, reflects the requirements of "less but better", and proposes a 20-year plan The index system composed of three main indicators has the following three characteristics: First, it highlights continuity and innovation. There are 11 indicators that are still used in the "Outline" of the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan", and 9 are new indicators from the "14th Five-Year Plan", such as the number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 people and the proportion of the added value of the digital economy in the city's GDP. , total financial market transactions, increase in gross production value per unit of construction land, reduction in carbon dioxide emissions per unit of gross production, average annual concentration of conventional atmospheric pollutants, forest coverage, proportion of surface water reaching or better than Class III water bodies, domestic waste recycling and utilization rate wait. The second is to highlight quality, structure and efficiency orientation. For example, the number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 people is used (high-value invention patents refer to strategic emerging fields authorized by the State Intellectual Property Office and within the validity period, with similar patent rights overseas, maintained for more

than 10 years, and licensed Others realize profits or realize pledge financing, or obtain invention patents from the National Science and Technology Award or the China Patent Award). For example, the GDP per unit construction land area has increased (this indicator is the gross production value created per square kilometer of construction land), and more attention has been paid to reflecting the orientation of high-quality development and economic benefits, reflecting the orientation of "heroes based on yield per mu", and striving to improve the economy. density. The third is to highlight guidance and restraint. There are 12 anticipatory indicators and 8 binding indicators. Among them, anticipatory indicators refer to areas that play a decisive role in the market, which are mainly achieved by relying on government guidance and independent actions of market entities, such as the average annual growth rate of the city's GDP, total financial market transactions, and the number of regional headquarters of multinational companies in Shanghai. wait. The binding indicators are to strengthen government functions and ensure that they can be achieved through the rational allocation of public resources and the effective use of law, technology and necessary administrative power, such as the area of renovation of houses below second-level old houses in central urban areas, the reduction of energy consumption per unit of GDP, and the improvement of living standards. Garbage recycling rate, etc. These two types of indicators not only reflect and guide social expectations, but also clarify government responsibilities and commitments to society. In addition, there are more than 40 quantitative indicators, such as container throughput, number of parks, number of elderly care beds, new jobs added every year, etc., which are described in the relevant content of the "Outline" text.

Table: Main indicators of Shanghai's "14th Five-Year Plan" Outline

serial number	Indicators	unit	Attributes	"14th Five-Year Plan" goals	
				2025	Annual average [cumulative]
1	Average annual growth rate of the city's GDP	%	Anticipation	-	around 5
2	Overall labor productivity	Ten thousand yuan/person	Anticipation	Around 36	-
3	Increase in GDP per unit of construction land	%	Anticipation	-	[20]
4	Total financial market transactions	trillion yuan	Anticipation	Around 2800	-

5	Number of regional headquarters of multinational companies in Shanghai	Home	Anticipation	-	[Total reaches 1000]
6	The R&D expenditure of the whole society is equivalent to Proportion of city's GDP	%	Anticipation	Around 4.5	-
7	Number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 population[1]	pieces	Anticipation	around 30	-
8	The added value of the digital economy accounts for the city's total Proportion of GDP[2]	%	Anticipation	>60	-
9	Per capita disposable income growth of residents	%	Anticipation	-	Basically in sync with economic growth
10	Urban survey unemployment rate	%	Anticipation	-	<5.5
11	The main working-age population has received Proportion of higher education	%	Anticipation	45	-

12	Houses below second-grade old neighborhood in central city area Renovation area	Wanping Square meters	Binding	-	[Finished films: Approximately 110 films in five years Sporadic: about 20 in five years]
13	Average life expectancy of residents	age	Anticipation	>84	-
14	Energy consumption per unit of GDP reduced	%	Binding	-	[Ensure completion of state requirements]
15	Reduced carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP	%	Binding	-	[Ensure completion of state requirements]
16	Annual average concentration of atmospheric conventional pollutants （PM2.5、PM10、SO2、NO2、O3、CO）	/	Binding	Comprehensively and stably meet the national second-level standards, and some indicators are better than the national first-level standards.	-
17	The proportion of surface water reaching or better than Class III water body	%	Binding	>60	-
18	Domestic waste recycling rate	%	Binding	>45	-

19	Forest cover rate	%	Binding	19.5	-
20	Production safety accident mortality rate per unit of GDP	People/100 million yuan	Binding	<0.01	-

[1] Refers to strategic emerging fields owned by every 10,000 residents that are authorized by the State Intellectual Property Office and within the validity period, have similar patent rights overseas, have been maintained for more than 10 years, have allowed others to realize profits or realize pledge financing, or The number of invention patents that have won the National Science and Technology Award and the China Patent Award.

[2] Temporarily uses the caliber of the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology, including digital industrialization (added value of the information industry) and industrial digitalization (the integration and application of digital technology and other industries).

6. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how can Shanghai deepen its construction of an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center with the guidance of strengthening its global resource allocation function?

Basically building into an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center by 2020 is a major mission entrusted to Shanghai by the Party Central Committee and the State Council. According to the evaluation summary of the implementation of the "Outline" of the "13th Five-Year Plan", after nearly 30 years of overcoming difficulties and continuous struggle, the goal of "basically completing the project" has been achieved as scheduled. However, from the perspective of international and domestic city benchmarking, Shanghai still faces increasingly fierce competition challenges. There is still much room for improvement in the city's comprehensive strength, functional level, and openness level, and its international influence and competitiveness are not strong enough. To this end, the "Outline" proposes that during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, we must consolidate and enhance the overall economic strength, factor resource allocation capabilities, and market entity competitiveness as a way to improve the allocation of capital, data, technology, talents, goods and other factors. increase global influence and accelerate the construction of a higher-level international economic, financial, trade and shipping center. In the next five years: First, we must continue to enhance the comprehensive strength of the international economic center. Continue to enhance the resilience of economic development and promote reasonable growth in quantity and steady improvement in quality of the economy. Accelerate the release of consumption potential and accelerate the construction of an international consumption center city. Actively expand investment space and maintain reasonable investment growth. In particular, we must firmly grasp the characteristics and advantages of the international metropolitan economy and actively develop the "five-economy" including innovative, service-based, headquarters-based, open, and flow-based economies. For example, implement the "Headquarters Empowerment" action, innovate functional policies in terms of capital inflow and outflow management, domestic and overseas financing, cross-border data flow, personnel entry and exit, customs

clearance convenience, etc., attract multinational companies' Asia-Pacific headquarters and global headquarters to settle in, and accelerate the cultivation of agglomeration Local multinational companies vigorously cultivate and attract new generation corporate headquarters. The second is to significantly improve the level of international financial center. Accelerate the improvement of the internationalization level of the financial market, build a more internationally competitive financial market system, product system, institutional system, and infrastructure system, and build an international financial market with strong global resource allocation function that is consistent with my country's economic strength and the international status of the RMB. Financial Center. For example, enhance the ability of finance to serve the real economy, give full play to the innovative role of the Science and Technology Innovation Board system, support more high-tech enterprises to go public; vigorously develop inclusive finance, actively develop green finance, encourage the development of commercial pension insurance, and explore the construction of regional small and micro enterprises Financial services information sharing platform. For example, build a RMB financial asset allocation and risk management center, vigorously develop direct financing, create the first choice for issuance and trading of national infrastructure (REITs) products, and support benchmark prices such as "Shanghai Gold", "Shanghai Oil" and "Shanghai Copper" in the international financial market. used widely. For example, we should seize the opportunity to accelerate high-level financial opening up to the outside world and promote the free use of RMB and the convertibility of capital accounts on a pilot basis. In addition, it is necessary to build a globally competitive financial technology center and an asset management center with global influence to create an excellent financial ecosystem that is in line with international standards. The third is to comprehensively improve the hub function of the international trade center. For example, we need to build an import and export commodity distribution center that links the Yangtze River Delta, serves the whole country, and radiates to the Asia-Pacific. Actively grasp the all-round economic effects brought about by the signing and implementation of the RCEP Agreement, and actively explore diversified trade markets. Build an international hub port for digital trade and strive to pilot a negative list for cross-border service trade. For example, we should optimize and enhance domestic and international market connectivity and radiation capabilities, create a commodity market with Asia-Pacific influence, and promote the construction of a modern circulation system. Accelerate the construction of new international trade pilot demonstration zones and achieve innovative breakthroughs in offshore trade. Fourth, we must deepen the construction of the world's leading international shipping center. For example, we should adhere to the development pattern with Shanghai as the center, Jiangsu and Zhejiang as the two wings, and the Yangtze River Basin as the hinterland, support market entities to strengthen port and shipping cooperation in the Yangtze River Delta with capital as a link, jointly implement the comprehensive development of the north side of Xiaoyangshan with Zhejiang, and jointly promote with Jiangsu Multi-modal cooperation along rivers and coasts. To maintain the world's leading position in container throughput, the annual container throughput will reach 47 million TEUs by 2025, the water-to-water transshipment ratio will not be less than 52%, and the total sea-rail combined transport volume will double compared with the end of the "13th Five-Year Plan" period. It is necessary to build the most influential world-class aviation hub, promote the fourth phase expansion project of Pudong International Airport, further improve the comprehensive transportation supporting facilities of

the airport, enhance the coverage and accessibility of the Shanghai aviation hub route network, and comprehensively build an international air cargo hub. Efforts should be made to expand new space and new formats for shipping services, improve the shipping insurance market system, deepen shipping system innovation, and accelerate the construction of shipping service functional clusters such as the North Bund and Hongqiao Airport Economic Demonstration Zone. Build a world-class cruise port.

7. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how can Shanghai further play its role as a source of scientific and technological innovation and continue to expand high-level scientific and technological supply?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, in accordance with the general requirements of placing innovation at the core of the overall national modernization drive and taking scientific and technological self-reliance and self-reliance as the support of the national development strategy, we must adhere to the two-wheel drive of scientific and technological innovation and institutional innovation to enhance basic research capabilities and breakthroughs Key core technologies are the main focus and the core functions of the international science and technology innovation center are promoted to achieve major breakthroughs. By 2025, the proportion of total social R&D expenditures equivalent to GDP will reach about 4.5%. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, first, we must significantly improve the level of basic research. Strengthen the forward-looking layout of major fields, assist the construction of national strategic scientific and technological capabilities, optimize diversified investment methods, and strive to make basic research expenditures account for about 12% of the total social R&D expenditures. For example, it actively undertakes and participates in major national science and technology tasks, deploys research on strategic cutting-edge technologies such as new generation networks, and encourages free exploration. Accelerate the establishment and operation of national laboratories, promote the construction of a series of major scientific and technological infrastructure and create a cluster effect, build high-level research institutions, research universities and other basic research forces, and explore the establishment of "basic research special zones". The second is to tackle key core technologies. For example, we will focus on the key areas that restrict industrial development, implement the "unveiling the list and take the lead" system in scientific and technological research, and form an open social innovation model with equal opportunities for various innovation entities such as private enterprises, new R&D institutions, and top teams around the world. For example, we should build a system for government, industry, academia and research to work together to tackle key problems, and support enterprises to take the lead in forming innovation consortiums. The third is to promote the vigorous development of diverse innovation entities. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the main role of enterprises in innovation, promote the aggregation of various innovation factor resources to enterprises, and continue to increase the proportion of enterprise R&D expenditures in the R&D expenditures of the whole society. For example, we will vigorously implement the high-tech enterprise doubling plan, promote the continuous emergence of various types of scientific and technological innovation enterprises such as small technological giants, and accelerate the cultivation of a number of "unicorns", "gazelles" and "hidden champion" enterprises. Stimulate the innovation power of various market entities, further introduce and cultivate leading private R&D enterprises, promote state-owned enterprises to carry out reform pilots in equity incentives, salary distribution and other aspects,

create a development environment with free and full flow of innovation elements and fair competition, and encourage foreign companies to conduct research and development The results were industrialized in Shanghai. In addition, it is necessary to innovate the management mechanism of new R&D institutions and give greater autonomy in aspects such as budget management and personnel incentives; it is necessary to guide enterprises and other entities to participate in the construction of functional platforms for R&D transformation and continue to strengthen technology R&D and service capabilities. The fourth is to accelerate the construction of a smooth and efficient transfer and transformation system. Implement a new round of comprehensive innovation and reform experiments, and strive to clear the fast lane of two-way links between basic research, applied research and industrialization. For example, establish a more market-oriented and professional technology transfer mechanism, improve incentive policies for the transformation of achievements by universities and scientific research institutions, and promote market-oriented and capitalized operations of intellectual property rights. For example, attract domestic and foreign venture capital funds to come to Shanghai, promote the market-oriented reform of state-owned venture capital institutions, promote the establishment of financing models that match the asset-light and unsecured characteristics of scientific and technological innovation enterprises, and continuously strengthen the support for small, medium and micro scientific and technological innovations in the seed and start-up stages. Financial support for businesses. The fifth is to cultivate talent advantages. We will further implement a more open and convenient talent introduction policy, gather talents at home and abroad on a large scale, and promote the market-oriented allocation of talent factors. For example, we will speed up the introduction and training of a group of scientists, leading talents and innovative teams with global appeal and international vision, improve the talent settlement policy, and attract more outstanding talents to develop in Shanghai; strengthen the cultivation of innovative talents and provide long-term and stable support to basic research talents. , strengthen the discovery and cultivation of young scientific and technological reserve talents, and promote a more flexible and effective talent evaluation and incentive mechanism. Comprehensively build a youth-friendly innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem and working and living environment, strengthen policy support for youth innovation and entrepreneurship, create a 24-hour youth innovation ecological community, and implement talent housing projects. Sixth, we should focus on promoting the construction of science and technology innovation center carrying area with Zhangjiang Science City as the focus. Optimize the functional layout and accelerate the construction of unique innovation element gathering points and growth poles. For example, we will promote the expansion of Zhangjiang Science City, improve its quality and functions, and strive to build it into a world-class science city. Give full play to the pilot role of the Yangtze River Delta G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor, enhance the service capabilities of university science and technology parks, encourage all districts to further leverage their resource endowments and unique advantages, and strive to form a global innovation and development pattern.

8. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what considerations does Shanghai have in promoting industrial development and stimulating new development momentum?

During the “14th Five-Year Plan” period, we must accelerate the release of new development momentum in accordance with the industrial development policy of “high-end, digital, integration, cluster, and brand”. "High-end" refers to the high-end and core links of the

industrial chain that are highly knowledge-intensive, highly integrated, and highly complex; "digital" refers to empowering industries with new generation information technology to improve quality and efficiency; "integration" refers to promoting the integrated development of manufacturing and services ; "Cluster" means highlighting the concept of cluster development; "Brand" means making every effort to build the Shanghai brand. The focus is to accelerate the formation of high-end industrial clusters in which strategic emerging industries lead and the digital transformation of traditional industries promote each other, and advanced manufacturing and modern service industries are deeply integrated. We strive to keep the proportion of manufacturing in the city's GDP basically stable and continue to enhance core competitiveness. . Specifically, the first is to give play to the leading role of the three major industries. Guided by national strategies, we will build a highland for innovation and development in the three major industries of integrated circuits, biomedicine, and artificial intelligence, and strive to double the scale of the industry. For example, enhance the independent innovation capabilities of the integrated circuit industry, accelerate breakthroughs in key links in the industrial chain such as high-end chip design, key devices, and core equipment materials, and strengthen collaboration in the Yangtze River Delta industrial chain; improve the level of collaboration in the biomedical industry chain, promote industry-medical integration, and accelerate Transform clinical research results; use the twin engines of improving basic innovation capabilities and expanding application scenarios to form a wider range of "intelligent +" deep integration applications and technology iterations. The second is to promote the development of six key industrial clusters. In inheriting, innovating and upgrading existing advantageous industries, we will focus on building six key industrial clusters including electronic information, life and health, automobiles, high-end equipment, new materials, and modern consumer goods. For example, the characteristic advantages and scale of the automobile industry should be improved in the direction of new energy and intelligent connectivity. By 2025, the output value of local new energy vehicles will account for more than 35% of the automobile industry. Pilot commercial operation pilots for specific autonomous driving scenarios will be implemented to guide automobile companies to Transformation into a comprehensive supplier of all-round mobility products and services. Another example is to improve the independent research and development, manufacturing and system integration capabilities of the high-end equipment industry, strengthen aerospace technology research, accelerate the cultivation of the local large aircraft industry chain, optimize the product structure of ship and offshore engineering equipment, and build Changxing Island into an internationally competitive ship and shipbuilding industry. Marine engineering equipment manufacturing base. The third is to promote the improvement of the quality and capacity of the service economy. Vigorously develop high-end producer services represented by knowledge-intensive services. For example, we should enhance the development level of professional services, vigorously develop professional services such as legal, accounting, consulting, advertising, inspection and testing, human resources, etc., accelerate the pilot program of mutual recognition of professional qualifications, open third-party inspection and testing certification services, and vigorously promote the "global service provider" Plan" to encourage the formation of a service industry standard system that is in line with international standards. For example, it is necessary to promote the development of service-oriented manufacturing, promote the transformation of manufacturing enterprises into providing product-based

services, and accelerate the construction of a world-class "design capital". At the same time, we will promote the upgrading of the lifestyle service industry to high quality and diversification. For another example, it is necessary to promote the use and promotion of high-quality rehabilitation aids and other products suitable for the elderly, strengthen domestic service skills training, build an industry credit supervision system, strengthen and improve vocational training, continuing education and other services, and guide the standardization and innovation of educational services. In addition, it is necessary to implement the industrial base re-engineering project in depth, focus on the "five bases" areas, continue to promote the strengthening of the industrial base, actively expand the influence of the "Shanghai Brand" certification, and comprehensively enhance the international level of the "Shanghai Standard".

9. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how can Shanghai further extend its long board and strive to strengthen its role as an opening hub?

Opening up is Shanghai's biggest advantage. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai will build a strategic link between domestic and international dual circulation based on services, focus on better promoting the joint circulation of two domestic and international markets and two resources, coordinate key breakthroughs and system integration, and integrate internal opening and Opening up to the outside world will promote each other, and efforts will be made to strengthen the functions of open windows, hub nodes, and portals, and take the lead in basically forming a new higher-level open economic system. To this end, first, we must promote Pudong New Area to build a leading area for socialist modernization. Fully implement the Opinions of the Party Central Committee on Supporting the High-level Reform and Opening Up of Pudong New Area and Building a Leading Area for Socialist Modernization. For example, we must make every effort to strengthen the innovation engine, continue to improve the competitiveness of hard-core industrial clusters such as China's cores, innovative drugs, intelligent manufacturing, Blue Sky Dream, future cars, and data ports, and create a new highland for independent innovation. It is necessary to strengthen the integration of reform systems, vigorously carry out comprehensive reform pilots, and create an upgraded version of Pudong's comprehensive supporting reforms. We must take the lead in promoting high-level institutional opening up and increase the opening up of modern service industries and advanced manufacturing industries. In addition, we will strive to make flexible provisions on laws, regulations, and rules in Pudong New Area in accordance with authorization, and grant and implement greater reform and development autonomy for Pudong. The second is to give better play to the role of the free trade pilot zone and the Lingang New Area experimental field. It is necessary to actively seize the opportunities brought by the signing of RCEP, deepen the construction of an institutional system that is consistent with international rules, and accelerate the construction of special economic function zones with greater international market influence and competitiveness. For example, it is necessary to continue to promote the reform and innovation of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, study and establish a service promotion platform for comprehensive utilization of free trade agreements, and provide one-stop services for enterprises to make full use of various free trade agreements. It is necessary to focus on the "five important" to deepen the institutional innovation of the Lingang New Area, boldly venture out, boldly try, and independently reform under the premise of controllable risks, and strive to achieve investment freedom, trade freedom, capital freedom, transportation freedom, personnel freedom of employment, and data cross-border development. Cross-border

movement is safe and orderly. It is necessary to build a high-level Yangshan Special Comprehensive Bonded Zone and explore the implementation of the "main zoning" system of Yangshan Special Comprehensive Bonded Zone. The third is to promote the construction of Hongqiao International Open Hub. For example, it is necessary to further enhance the global influence of the International Import Expo, enhance the functions of the international procurement transaction platform and trade and investment promotion platform, continue to optimize trade and investment facilitation measures to serve the CIIE, and create a number of local exhibition companies with international influence. It is necessary to deepen the construction of a high-standard international central business district, continue to improve the ability to serve the Yangtze River Delta, and build the Yangtze River Delta Regional City Exhibition Center and the Yangtze River Delta Chamber of Commerce Corporate Headquarters Park. Fourth, we must promote high-quality import and high-level export. Focusing on improving its attractiveness and competitiveness, Shanghai has become a frontier for overseas companies to enter the domestic market and a key springboard for Chinese companies to "go global." For example, we must actively create the first choice and gathering place for foreign investment in the Asia-Pacific region, deepen the implementation of relevant laws and regulations of the Foreign Investment Law, establish an international and diversified investment dispute resolution mechanism, and support the reinvestment of existing enterprises. For example, it is necessary to optimize and enhance the "Belt and Road" bridgehead service function, guide enterprises to strengthen the construction of product and service quality standard systems that are in line with international standards, build a "Belt and Road" investment and financing center, and deepen cultural exchanges and sister-city cooperation.

10. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, do you have any considerations for Shanghai to further promote the construction of an international cultural metropolis?

Cultural soft power has become one of the core competitiveness of cities. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, we must activate the city's endogenous power with cultural prosperity, upgrade and improve the service system to better meet the spiritual needs of the people, and build a city that is more open and inclusive, rich in creative vitality, more charming of the times, and more influential in the world. A socialist international cultural metropolis. The first is to highlight the promotion and inheritance of red culture and prosper and develop advanced socialist culture. It is necessary to thoroughly implement the "Birthplace of the Party" excavation and publicity project and build a memorial hall for the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Promote "Shanghai original" quality products and optimize the original ecology of cultural and artistic works. The second is to highlight the construction of colorful urban cultural space. It is necessary to optimize the layout of major cultural and sports facilities and accelerate the construction of a number of major cultural tourism and sports projects, such as the East Branch of the Shanghai Library, the Shanghai Grand Opera House, the new Municipal Children's Library, Lego Theme Park, Xujiahui Sports Park, etc. Focusing on the construction of the Huangpu River Cultural Innovation Belt and the city's east-west cultural axis, we will enhance the unique cultural advantages of the city's cultural landmarks. For example, we can improve the service level of "walkable streets" and "readable buildings", and give a new look to history and culture. It is necessary to implement the cultural empowerment plan, support the "micro-renewal" of public spaces, and create a number of cultural living rooms and leisure sports places at home. In 2025, the per capita sports venue area will reach about 2.6

square meters. The third is to highlight the quality, efficiency, innovation and integration of the cultural, tourism and sports industries. It is necessary to accelerate the construction of an international cultural and creative industry center focusing on film and television production, art trading, performing arts industry, e-sports games, Internet culture, and creative design. It is necessary to develop mass tourism and all-region tourism, build a number of world-class tourist attractions and resorts rich in cultural heritage, and create a number of national-level urban tourism and leisure blocks integrating cultural tourism and business entities. It is necessary to integrate "one river and one river" cultural tourism resources, comprehensively improve urban consumer tourism experience and service levels, and deepen the construction of a world-famous tourist city. It is necessary to vigorously develop the competition performance industry, promote the intelligent upgrading of equipment, venues, etc., and promote the construction of a world-famous sports city. The fourth is to highlight the expansion of urban cultural brand influence. It is necessary to comprehensively shape the city image of "Charming Shanghai", successfully organize various cultural festivals and events, such as Shanghai International Film Festival, ChinaJoy, FIFA Club World Cup, F1 Chinese Grand Prix, Shanghai Marathon, etc., and implement the "Premier and First Exhibition" "First Show" plan to comprehensively enhance the city's international and domestic image and reputation.

11. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, why is it proposed to comprehensively promote urban digital transformation? What impact will it have on our production and life? Currently, digital transformation is penetrating all aspects of the economy and society and advancing at a rapid pace, profoundly transforming global production organizations and trade structures, redefining productivity and production relations, and comprehensively reshaping urban governance models and lifestyles, especially as the COVID-19 epidemic further accelerates Promote the full arrival of the digital age. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized the need to build a digital economy with data as a key element and guide the deep integration of the digital economy and the real economy. To this end, the "Outline" lists "digital transformation" as a separate chapter for the first time, and adds "the proportion of the added value of the digital economy in GDP" as one of the core indicators in the "Outline". During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai should use digital traction as a strong driving force to promote high-quality development, give full play to the advantages of a megacity in massive data, market scale and application scenarios, adhere to overall transformation, all-round empowerment, and revolutionary Reshape and strive to promote the comprehensive digital transformation of the economy and society. First, we must vigorously develop the digital economy. Comprehensively embrace the new era of digital economy, activate new elements of data, cultivate new industrial momentum, and lead new digital consumption. For example, we need to launch a new generation of Internet economic brands and help accelerate the development of the new online economy. Comprehensively improve the level of core digital industries such as high-end chips, artificial intelligence, and basic software, guide enterprises to carry out intelligent transformation such as machine replacement, and promote the upgrade of the industrial Internet to knowledge, quality, and digital twins. By 2025, the added value of the digital economy will account for more than 60% of the city's GDP, and the added value of the core industries of the digital economy will account for more than 60% of the city's GDP. The second is to strive to create a smart and convenient digital life. Focus on medical care, education, elderly care, cultural tourism and other fields, and

deepen the integration and innovation of digital technology and people's livelihood services. For example, it is necessary to promote the brand development of Internet hospitals, improve the intelligent medical service model, and improve the medical experience; promote the co-construction and sharing of high-quality digital education resources, promote data-empowered precise teaching and teach students in accordance with their aptitude; deploy Internet-aware smart elderly care facilities, and enhance technology Support smart elderly care capabilities; develop interactive applications such as panoramic tourism and smart tour guides to "enhance" the tourism experience. The third is to accelerate the improvement of digital governance levels. Hold the key to the "two networks" and create a new paradigm of "data governance" that is data-driven and scientific in decision-making. It is necessary to build a "one-stop service" all-round service system, realize the access to all services closely related to the production and life of the people in enterprises, expand the application scenarios of "with application code", and create a "city without a certificate". Improve offline service methods, fully meet the service needs of people who have difficulty using smart technology, and gradually eliminate the "digital divide". It is necessary to comprehensively promote "one network and unified management" of urban operations, build and improve three-level urban transportation centers and information platforms at the city, district, and street levels, build a powerful intelligent application system for urban operations, and accelerate the realization of "one screen to view the entire area and one network to manage the entire area" city". The fourth is to deepen the aggregation and sharing of multi-source data. Increase the unified management and application of public data and improve the data system. For example, it is necessary to improve the hierarchical collection system of public data and expand the open data list. It is necessary to establish basic systems and standards for data resource property rights, transaction circulation, cross-border transmission and security protection, and accelerate the cultivation of the data element market. It is necessary to strengthen data security, improve the security assessment of data resources in collection, storage, application and other aspects, and strengthen the privacy protection of personal and corporate information. Fifth, we must actively create new infrastructure benchmarks. Focus on ubiquitous, mobile, high-speed, and smart features to promote new infrastructure to empower and support economic and social development. For example, it is necessary to build a new generation of information infrastructure focusing on 5G to achieve full coverage of 5G networks in the city. By 2025, the average download rate of the city's 5G network will reach 500Mbps, and the average download rate of fixed broadband will reach 120Mbps. It is necessary to promote the green and intensive development of data centers and provide sufficient and balanced computing power support. It is necessary to speed up the deployment of new charging infrastructure and smart grid facilities, and carry out intelligent transformation of logistics facilities. It is necessary to expand new infrastructure application scenarios, continue to promote smart car road testing and the construction of open test roads, and promote the promotion and application of smart robots in medical care, modern urban agriculture and other fields.

12. The "14th Five-Year Plan" period is the first five years after the Yangtze River Delta integration became a national strategy. What are the key considerations in promoting higher-quality integrated development in the Yangtze River Delta region?

The integration of the Yangtze River Delta has been elevated to a national strategy, which is a key step in improving my country's coordinated regional development pattern and forming a

regional economic layout with complementary advantages and high-quality development. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the national strategy for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta will enter a stage of in-depth advancement. It is necessary to closely adhere to the two keys of "integration" and "high quality", give full play to the leading role of Shanghai, and let Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui each use their strengths. , deepen division of labor and cooperation, accelerate the smooth flow of regional economic cycles, and make greater contributions to serving the overall development of the country. First, we need to focus on key areas and make coordinated progress. For example, in coordinating and promoting cross-regional infrastructure construction, the focus is on co-building transportation and new infrastructure such as the "Yangtze River Delta on Track" and the "Digital Yangtze River Delta". In the coordination of science and technology and industry, we must not only focus on hardware construction and promote the cluster development of major science and technology infrastructure, but also strengthen coordination at the policy level, focusing on key areas and key links, and jointly carry out actions to replenish and strengthen the industrial chain. For another example, in the field of regional green development, we need to work together to protect the Yangtze River and promote the rectification of outstanding ecological and environmental problems, coordinate to promote joint management of air pollutants and cooperation in the safe transfer and disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste in the region, and consolidate the foundation for green development in the Yangtze River Delta region. Another example is to take the lead in promoting the convenient sharing of public services in the fields of basic medical insurance, social security "one card", and government services "one-stop service", and explore breaking administrative barriers in larger areas and building a unified and open regional market system. The second is to take the construction of the Yangtze River Delta Ecological Green Integrated Development Demonstration Zone as the first move and breakthrough point, collaboratively promote breakthrough, integrated, high-intensity, and replicable institutional innovation, and take the lead in exploring new ways to transform ecological advantages into economic and social development advantages. path. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the sharing of experience in reform pilots and carry out in-depth cooperation with inter-provincial adjacent areas such as the Yangtze River Delta Science and Technology City and Jiakun Taicheng Circle. The third is to promote integration through projects to ensure the smooth progress of the construction of key projects. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou Railway will be built, and the Shanghai-Suzhou-Huzhou Railway will be completed, speeding up the second phase of Shanghai-Tong, trunk railways such as the high-speed railway along the Yangtze River, trans-provincial trunk roads such as G15 and G318, the Pingshen Line Channel (Shanghai Section), and the Sushen Inner Port Section. Waiting for the construction of inland waterways. At the same time, we should jointly promote a new round of Taihu Lake governance projects and the treatment and utilization of urban and rural organic waste in the Taihu Lake area, and promote the construction of the "off-site health care base" project in the Yangtze River Delta (Dongtai). The fourth is to better leverage the functions of cross-regional cooperation platforms such as the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor and the Urban Economic Coordination Council, expand the depth and breadth of regional cooperation, and create a good atmosphere in which the whole society supports integration, participates in integration, and jointly promotes integration.

13. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what ideas and measures will Shanghai take to optimize the functional layout of the city?

Spatial issues are important issues related to overall development. The "Outline" includes shaping the new urban spatial pattern for the first time, and also reflects the connection and integration with the 2035 City Master Plan. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai will focus on enhancing the city's core functions, strengthening spatial carrier guarantees, promoting the optimal layout of population, land and other resource elements, and accelerating the formation of a new spatial model of "central radiation, two wings flying together, new cities, and north-south transformation" pattern and promote the reshaping of the urban development pattern. Central radiation is to promote the comprehensive functional upgrade of the main urban area, focus on improving the vitality and quality of the city, and continuously enhance the ability to gather, configure and service high-end resource elements at home and abroad. For example, the central activity area should achieve functional compounding by integrating special residential functions and dynamic open spaces, empower the construction of a world-class landmark business district with cultural connotations and differentiated experiences, and create more 24 hour city social destination. For example, areas along rivers and rivers must be benchmarked against world-class waterfront areas, insist on returning rivers (rivers) to the people, promote the expansion of high-quality public spaces upstream and downstream and on both sides, protect and activate historical, cultural and industrial heritage along the river, Embed innovative subjects and elements to realize the transformation from the "industrial rust belt" to the "life show belt" and "development embroidered belt". For another example, the middle and outer ring areas should rely on the city's sub-center comprehensive services and transportation node functions to form an ecosystem that gathers entrepreneurial and innovative elements, and create a composite innovation community with unique characteristics and radiating capabilities. Transformation areas such as Taopu and Nanda should basically Complete the task of transforming the old industrial base into a modern urban area. For another example, the main city area should rely on the transportation function improvement project in the western section of the outer ring to promote the adjustment and integration of urban functions on both sides of the outer ring and accelerate functional transformation and improvement. Flying together on both sides means accelerating the construction of the eastern open innovation functional sector with the Lingang New Area and Zhangjiang Science City as the core, accelerating the construction of the western green open sector with the Hongqiao Business District and the Yangtze River Delta Integration Demonstration Zone as the core, and relying on rail transit to strengthen the east-west Connect, extend and deepen the Yan'an Road-Century Avenue development axis, and expand the "east-west linkage" spatial pattern. The development of new cities means that we will accelerate our efforts in accordance with the positioning of independent and comprehensive node cities and build the five new cities into vital growth poles and new strategic pivots for Shanghai's future development. The north-south transformation means firmly seizing the opportunity of the construction of the national coastal and river railway corridor, accelerating the adjustment and upgrading of the north-south functional layout, implanting new functions, cultivating new industries, and creating new growth poles for regional transformation and development through industrial structure adjustment and land renewal and utilization. For example, Jinshan must fully implement the strategic positioning of "two districts and one

fortress" and promote the overall regional transformation through industrial upgrading; another example is Baoshan, which must become one of the main positions in the construction of the city's science and technology innovation center and lead regional transformation and reshaping with scientific and technological innovation. In addition, Chongming must be comprehensively built into a world-class ecological island. Strengthen the linkage between the three islands, vigorously implement the "+ecology" and "ecology+" development strategies, carefully hold the 10th China Flower Expo, "establish the district" with ecological advantages, "revitalize the district" with high value-added ecological agriculture, and The high-end green industry "strengthens the district" and strives to become a model of the Yangtze River Economic Belt's "joint efforts to protect and not engage in large-scale development".

14. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how to build the five new cities into important growth poles for economic development and build a new strategic fulcrum for Shanghai's future development?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the construction of five major new cities is an important measure to seek new development space and "reach the outside world". It is necessary to vigorously implement the new city development strategy, undertake the core functions of the main city, and build the five new cities into the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration in accordance with the new round of new city construction requirements of industry-city integration, complete functions, job-housing balance, ecological livability, and convenient transportation. An independent comprehensive node city with a radiating and driving role, integrated into the Yangtze River Delta regional city network. It is necessary to implement the concept of modern city construction, with the goal of gathering one million people in the medium and long term, accelerate the gathering of entrepreneurial and innovative talents, consolidate the industrial and technological foundation, accelerate the upgrading of transportation hubs, improve public service facilities, enrich cultural and tourism resources, and strengthen cooperation with surrounding areas. The region and even the cities in the Yangtze River Delta develop together. At the same time, we must adhere to the principle of classified guidance and promote the construction of new cities with “one city, one policy”. For example, Nanhui New City must comprehensively build a high-energy, smart, modern future city that is consistent with the functions of the Lingang New Area; Jiading New City must become a scientific and technological education city with innovative vitality, humanistic charm, and comprehensive strength and a bridgehead for Shanghai-Soviet cooperation ; Qingpu New City should become an ecological and livable city that carries the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta and the strategic functions of the China International Import Expo, and leads the development of green innovation and the inheritance of Jiangnan culture; Songjiang New City should rely on the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor in the Yangtze River Delta to build an industry-city integration center in the high-speed rail era A city of science, innovation, humanity and ecology; Fengxian New City will become a node city with distinctive industrial characteristics and unique ecological endowments on the riverside coastal development corridor in southern Shanghai. On this basis, urban areas should join forces to increase support for the development of new cities. For example, they should strengthen the guidance of high-standard planning, optimize the development intensity of new cities, and strive to increase economic density; they should strengthen the support of the transportation system and build comprehensive transportation hubs for each new city. , Build an independent

and complete multi-level transportation network, strengthen the connection between the new city and nearby Shanghai cities, the new city, and the new city and major transportation nodes, and support the new city's node city function; for another example, it is necessary to strengthen policy supply and resource guarantee, in terms of financial funds, Increase focus and support in planning land, talent introduction, public services, construction standards, management and operations, etc., fully mobilize district-level enthusiasm, enhance autonomy in new city development and construction, and form a synergy for inter-city promotion.

15. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how can Shanghai make effective explorations in promoting rural development and revitalization based on regional characteristics?

Shanghai's rural areas should not only provide high-quality agricultural products, but also aim to cultivate diverse functions in rural areas of mega cities, build the countryside into "beautiful homes, green pastoral, and happy paradise", and build beautiful villages full of vitality in mega cities, as well as strategic space and core for future development. It is an important functional bearing area that promotes high-quality and efficient agriculture, livable and workable villages, and prosperity for farmers. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, first, we must improve the industrial level of urban and rural areas. It is necessary to accurately grasp the functional positioning of rural development in megacities, to meet the needs of residents in megacities, to promote the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, to cultivate and guide new rural industries, new business formats and new models, and to comprehensively build a modern rural industrial system that is compatible with international metropolises. . For example, it is necessary to promote the development of equipment agriculture and smart agriculture, increase the promotion of automation and intelligent equipment, apply the Internet of Things, big data and other means to build a number of unmanned farms for food production and plant factories for edible fungi, vegetables, flowers and horticulture, etc. Strive to build a benchmark city for urban agriculture. Another example is to give full play to Shanghai's scientific and technological advantages, fully support the development of germplasm agriculture, accelerate the construction of the city's agricultural germplasm resource protection and utilization system, and make Shanghai's contribution to the country's turnaround of the seed industry. Another example is to cultivate multiple functions in rural areas of megacities, encourage the cultivation and development of new industries and new business formats based on the value of rural ecological resources, and promote the integration of multiple business formats such as residence, health care, cultural tourism, and e-commerce functions. The second is to comprehensively implement rural construction actions. The core is to coordinate the rural production and living ecology, improve the level of rural infrastructure, continue to improve the rural living environment, make up for the shortcomings in rural people's livelihood, continuously narrow the urban-rural gap in the field of public services, and strive to achieve a high level of urban-rural integration. For example, it is necessary to continue to take steps to promote the relatively concentrated living of farmers, focusing on solving the housing problems of farmers surrounding the "three high and two districts" and scattered households outside the planned rural residential areas; for another example, it is necessary to continue to promote the construction of demonstration villages with high quality, and by 2025 In 2018, the city's planned reserved villages will achieve full coverage of beautiful rural construction, and build more than 300 beautiful rural demonstration villages at the municipal

level and more than 150 rural revitalization demonstration villages, forming a number of rural construction and development models that can be promoted and demonstrated. In addition, we must continue to deepen the reform of various rural systems and give full play to the role of various towns in driving and connecting the countryside.

16. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what are the key points in the construction of Shanghai's comprehensive transportation infrastructure system?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai's infrastructure construction focusing on comprehensive transportation should be oriented towards hubs, functionality, networking and intelligence, and overall improve facility scale capabilities, operational efficiency and service quality to form a system that is complete and appropriate. A modern infrastructure system for megacities that is advanced, collaborative, efficient, safe and reliable. First, we need to improve the track network focusing on intercity and urban (suburban) railways. A multi-level, commuting, rapid, economical and comfortable rail transit network will be formed around major nodes such as Hongqiao Hub and Pudong Hub. For example, it is necessary to basically form a multi-directional external railway channel pattern between Shanghai and Jiangsu and Shanghai and Zhejiang, and significantly improve the level of direct connections between towns and key functional areas along the routes and cities in the Yangtze River Delta. It is necessary to comprehensively launch the construction of urban (suburban) railways and promote the development of key areas, suburbs and areas near Shanghai. Build the airport connection line, promote the construction of the Jiamin Line and its northern extension, and the two-port express line, and strengthen rapid transportation connections between key areas such as Lingang and Zhangjiang and with the two major hubs. Promote the construction of the Chongming Line and the west extension of Line 17, and plan to build the Nanfeng Line. It is necessary to further improve the coverage density of the rail network in the central city and increase rail accessibility in the four main urban areas of Chuansha, Baoshan, Hongqiao and Minhang, build the first phase of rail line 14 and line 18, and accelerate the construction of the west extension of line 13 and line 19. Lines and other lines. By 2025, the total operating mileage of urban rail transit lines and urban (suburban) railways will reach 960 kilometers. At the same time, efforts should be made to build a comprehensive transportation hub in Pudong that integrates aviation, national railway, intercity railway, municipal (suburban) railway, urban line and other functions. The second is to thoroughly implement the public transportation priority development strategy. The bus priority strategy will be further expanded from the central city to the main urban areas, new cities, etc., and more emphasis will be placed on high-quality services and user experience improvement. For example, it is necessary to promote the integrated development of municipal, local and conventional bus line networks, and to orderly promote the construction of backbone buses in central cities such as medium-volume buses and community microcirculation bus systems. It is necessary to improve the quality and efficiency of bus services throughout the travel chain, continue to promote the increase in capacity and efficiency of rail transit lines with large passenger flow during peak periods, improve the accuracy of bus information services, improve shared bicycle connection services, and promote "travel as a service". The third is to improve the overall traffic efficiency of the urban road network system. For example, it is necessary to continue to promote the capacity expansion of provincial boundary roads, improve the accessibility of road networks between suburbs and central cities, implement the traffic function improvement project in the western

section of the outer ring, and optimize the grading and layout of primary and secondary branch roads in the city. It is necessary to coordinate the diversion of passengers and goods and build freight channels in port areas, logistics parks and urban congested road sections. At the same time, a safe and comfortable slow-travel system must be improved. Fourth, we must strengthen comprehensive transportation management. It is necessary to continue to promote transportation demand management and continue to carry out research on policy reserves for the use of passenger cars. It is necessary to implement differentiated parking management policies in depth to alleviate temporary parking problems such as hospital parking. It is necessary to deepen the reform of the taxi industry and gradually form a new situation of integrated, complementary and healthy development of cruise cars and online car-hailing services.

17. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how can Shanghai further build an ecological and livable city and further enhance people's feelings and satisfaction?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai must focus on consolidating the early results of pollution prevention and control, fight in-depth the battle against pollution, promote environmental governance to further shift from focusing on end to source prevention and control, and further shift from harmless treatment to resource utilization and reduction, from Government management has shifted from being the mainstay to multi-party governance by all parties. The focus should be on the following aspects: First, vigorously promote the comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society. In accordance with the requirements put forward by the central government to support qualified localities to take the lead in reaching the peak of carbon emissions, we will focus on key areas, further promote structural optimization and adjustment, formulate a city-wide action plan for peaking carbon emissions, and strive to accelerate the achievement of peaking carbon emissions. For example, in the energy field, we need to promote the clean and efficient use of energy. By 2025, the total coal consumption will be controlled at about 43 million tons, and the proportion of local renewable energy in the total electricity consumption of the whole society will be increased to about 8%. For example, in the transportation field, we must increase the promotion of new energy vehicles, and strive to use new energy vehicles in all new or updated buses, cruise rentals, postal services, sanitation, official vehicles, etc. in the city by 2025. In the industrial field, we must actively promote the transformation and upgrading of inefficient industrial parks and promote clean production and green transformation of key industries such as steel, chemicals, and petrochemicals. In addition, it is necessary to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction in key areas and key energy-consuming units, and further reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP. The second is to continue to improve the quality of the ecological environment. For example, in terms of water environment, we will complete the construction of sewage facilities and connecting pipes, promote initial rainwater treatment and rainwater and sewage mixed connection renovation, achieve full coverage of urban sewage pipe networks, and achieve more than 60% of surface water meeting or better than Class III water bodies. For example, in terms of atmosphere, the elimination of National III diesel trucks will be fully completed, and the emission control level of mobile sources such as motor vehicles and ships will be improved. Six conventional atmospheric pollutants such as PM2.5 will fully and stably reach the national second-level standards, and some indicators are better than the national first-level standards. In terms of

waste management, it is necessary to accelerate the reduction of domestic waste from the source, carry out "Operation CD", strengthen plastic pollution control, fully realize "zero landfill" of primary domestic waste, and achieve a domestic waste recycling rate of more than 45%. The third is to accelerate the construction of an open, shared, colorful and accessible ecological space. The Thousand Parks Plan will be implemented to achieve "scenery in the distance and greenery nearby". 600 new parks will be added, such as the new World Expo Cultural Park, North Bund Central Park and other large iconic parks, and five new city parks will be built or upgraded. It is basically realized that there is greenery within 5-10 minutes of walking, scenic views within 15 minutes of cycling, and large parks within 30 minutes of driving. For another example, ecological corridors such as the Huangpu River-Dazhi River will be implemented with a forest coverage rate of 19.5%. The fourth is to further promote the construction of a modern environmental governance system. For example, we should improve the fixed pollution source management system with the pollution discharge permit as the core, and strengthen post-certification supervision of the pollution discharge permit. For example, we should establish systems such as mandatory disclosure of ecological and environmental protection information and environmental responsibility reporting of key enterprises, and improve the supervision and participation mechanism of the public and the news media.

18. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what are Shanghai's main considerations in creating high-quality life and better satisfying the people's yearning for a better life?

The people are the main body of urban construction and development. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai will fully embody the important concept of people-centered and building a people's city, focus on the overall goal of better creating high-quality life for the broad masses of the people, and closely focus on seven areas ("good education for young children, "Education is good, work is well rewarded, illness is well-documented, the elderly are cared for, housing is livable, and the weak are supported"), tackle the people's livelihood problems of "old, young, old and distant", and vigorously promote high-quality public service resources to suburban areas It extends to the doorsteps, focuses on weak links and key groups, strives to improve the people's marginal feelings, and encourages all parties to actively participate in social co-construction and sharing, so that people's lives can be of higher quality, more dignified, and happier. The first is to provide first-class education that satisfies the people. We must adhere to the priority development of education, promote educational equity, and allocate educational resources based on the dynamic development trend of the school-age population. It is necessary to innovate the implementation method of process evaluation of "simultaneous development of five educations", strengthen scientific education, improve young people's learning ability based on modern information technology and future-oriented global competence, cultivate a sound personality, and strive to create a comprehensive and personalized development for every student. condition. It is necessary to promote the high-quality and balanced development of basic education, strengthen municipal coordination of high-quality educational resources, promote the project of strengthening public junior high schools and the construction of compact school district groups, and run every school at home. It is necessary to implement the project of strengthening teachers and excellent teachers in basic education, increase the introduction, cultivation and mobility of outstanding educational talents, continue to increase the income level of teachers, and forge a first-class teaching team. It is necessary to enhance the function of education in serving economic and social

development, and the average number of years of education for the main working-age population will reach 13 years by 2025. The second is to promote the construction of a healthy Shanghai. It is necessary to scientifically grasp the new characteristics of normal epidemics, put the improvement of emergency response capabilities for public health emergencies in a prominent position, adhere to prevention first, combine peacetime with wartime, and strengthen monitoring, early warning and response mechanisms for various diseases and dangerous events. It is necessary to establish the concept of comprehensive health and comprehensive health, strengthen health service management integrating medical and prevention, accelerate the expansion and balanced layout of high-quality medical resources, improve the comprehensive prevention and treatment system of key diseases, build a comprehensive and progressive mental health service network covering key groups, Protect people's health throughout the life cycle. By 2025, the number of practicing (assistant) physicians per 1,000 people will reach more than 3.6, healthy life expectancy will be steadily improved, and the main health indicators of citizens will continue to maintain the level of developed countries and regions. The third is to actively respond to population aging. It is necessary to optimize childbirth support policies, actively expand the supply of inclusive and safe childcare services, strive to add a total of 20,000 new child care places for infants under three years old by 2025, and strive to promote long-term balanced development of the population. It is necessary to comprehensively improve the elderly care service system that coordinates home and community institutions and combines medical and health care, promote community-embedded elderly care services to become more convenient and accessible, institutional elderly care services to become more professional, family care capabilities to be significantly enhanced, and the quality of life of the elderly to improve. Continuing to improve, by 2025, there will be 500 elderly care complexes in the city's streets and towns, the total number of elderly care beds will reach 178,000, and 25,000 households will have their homes adapted for aging. It is necessary to comprehensively deepen the long-term care insurance system, encourage the extension of professional services to communities and families, strengthen cognitive impairment risk assessment and early intervention, and strive to solve the problem of care for the elderly with disability and dementia. The fourth is to continue to improve the quality and environment of citizens' living conditions. It is necessary to adhere to the positioning that houses are for living in, not for speculation, promote both renting and purchasing, implement policies according to regions, increase housing supply, speed up the improvement of long-term rental housing policies, and increase the supply of rental housing through multiple entities and channels. It is necessary to proactively pressurize and speed up the task of urban renewal. During the term of the current party committee and government, we will fully complete the renovation of about 1.1 million square meters of second-grade and lower-level houses in the central city. By 2025, we will fully complete the renovation of about 200,000 square meters in the central city. The task and classification of housing renovation tasks and classifications below second-level old homes include the renovation and renovation of 50 million square meters of old housing, benefiting more than 800,000 residents in total.

19. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what important ideas and measures does Shanghai have in improving the modernization level of urban governance?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai will focus on achieving the goal of "first-class city first-class governance", strengthen full-cycle management with the support of grassroots

social governance, build a higher level of safe Shanghai, and create a benchmark for megacity governance with international influence. The first is to promote refined urban management with embroidery-like efforts. Adhere to the guidance of high standards, promote the integration of planning and construction management, and extend the reach of service management to every corner of the city. For example, it is necessary to enhance the ability of the urban management grid to discover and solve problems, expand the coverage of intelligent discovery methods, and strengthen the efficient deployment of professional technologies and personnel, so that high-frequency problems with strong public demands can be effectively solved at the grassroots level. For example, it is necessary to create a new image of beautiful Shanghai, create 100 new "beautiful neighborhoods", and build a "love-free" city. For example, it is necessary to improve the level of legalization, standardization and socialization of urban management, strengthen two-way supervision by management and law enforcement departments, and improve the urban management standard system that is normal and long-term, integrates construction and management, and is hierarchical and classified. It is necessary to implement market-oriented mechanisms by category and improve the long-term mechanism for urban infrastructure operation and maintenance. The second is to firmly maintain the bottom line of urban safety. The central government's "Recommendations" include a separate chapter on overall development and security, which means that security development should be integrated into all fields and the entire process of economic and social development. According to the new situation and new requirements, the "Outline" puts the construction of resilient cities in a prominent position, that is, the city can promptly resist, absorb, quickly adapt and respond effectively to hazards. This is a profound change in the construction of the urban safety system. Resilient cities have very rich connotations, and the "Outline" refines them through specific measures. For example, functional resilience includes the technical resilience to maintain effective operation under extreme conditions such as large passenger traffic and flood control, the economic resilience to strengthen the construction of material reserve capacity, and the government resilience to improve the emergency management system; process resilience focuses on sustainability, Resilience, etc., it is proposed to adopt more distributed and parallel construction as a guide to strengthen the effectiveness of various urban lifelines such as energy, water supply, and communication security in maintaining basic functions and quickly recovering in response to shocks; system resilience, the city is a living body , organisms, to enhance the city’s perception, cognition and action capabilities. The "Outline" proposes to rely on the construction of "one network and unified management", focus on key areas such as production safety and fire protection, move risk ports forward, and strengthen full-link risk investigation, full-cycle safety supervision and intelligent comprehensive command functions. On this basis, the goal of “making Shanghai always among the safest cities in the world” was put forward. The third is to build a social governance pattern of pluralistic and co-governance. It is necessary to promote the normalization and institutionalization of practical experience in epidemic prevention and control, build a solid foundation for megacity governance with the community as the focus, improve the social diversified participation mechanism, stimulate the vitality of social organizations, enhance network governance capabilities, and strive to build a system in which everyone is responsible , a social governance community where everyone fulfills their responsibilities and everyone

enjoys the benefits. By 2025, the number of certified social workers in the city will reach 45,000.

20. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, does Shanghai have any considerations in comprehensively deepening reforms and stimulating market vitality?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai will adhere to the direction of reforming the socialist market economic system, allowing the market to play a decisive role in resource allocation, better playing the role of the government, accelerating the establishment of a high-standard market system, improving the fair competition system, and improving government governance capabilities modernization level, strengthen the full linkage and connection of major institutional innovations, and create a long-term stable and predictable institutional environment. The first is to create a first-class business environment that is market-oriented, rule-by-law and international. Guided by the continuous improvement of market entities' sense of gain, we will comprehensively deepen the reform of "delegation, regulation and services", strengthen the construction of rule of law, and strive to steadily rise in international rankings. For example, it is necessary to deepen the reform of the administrative examination and approval system, decentralize differentiated examination and approval powers to key areas, grassroots levels and parks, widely implement the notification and commitment system, and make greater efforts to promote the "separation of licenses from licenses" and "one license for one industry" reform. For example, it is necessary to strengthen in-process and ex-post supervision, comprehensively implement credit-based hierarchical and classified supervision, and promote the healthy development of emerging industries through inclusive and prudent supervision. For another example, it is necessary to improve full life cycle services for enterprises, support enterprises, industry associations, parks, etc. to actively participate in the research and formulation of enterprise-related policies, protect various property rights of market entities in accordance with the law, strictly investigate and deal with monopoly and unfair competition, and implement intellectual property rights in detail Implementation plans for protection and create a highland for international intellectual property protection. The second is to stimulate the innovation and entrepreneurship vitality of market entities. Promote the mutual integration and coordinated development of enterprises of all types of ownership and accelerate the construction of world-class enterprises. For example, to promote the in-depth development of the reform of state-owned assets and state-owned enterprises, we must be guided by marketization, specialization, and internationalization, deepen the strategic structural layout of state-owned capital, further revitalize the stock of state-owned assets, and increase the promotion of mixed-ownership reform focusing on public companies. Effectively enhance the competitiveness, innovation and risk resistance of the state-owned economy. For example, we must vigorously support the development and growth of the private economy, promote the transformation of relevant policies from differentiation and selectivity to inclusiveness and functionality, break down various obstacles and hidden barriers that restrict the development of the private economy, and improve the policy system for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Create a level playing field. The third is to build a more complete market-oriented allocation mechanism of factors. Improve the full-cycle systematic construction of market factor allocation, form a factor market that is closely connected with the international factor market and effectively integrated with international prevailing rules, and promote the efficient flow of various factors such as technology, data, capital, land, and labor

within a larger region. , configuration and value-added. The fourth is to deepen reforms in key areas such as investment, finance and taxation. Focusing on key areas of government management such as investment and financing, finance, and prices, we will further optimize the relationship between the government and the market, the government and society, and the municipal government and district government. For example, in terms of investment and financing system reform, it is necessary to establish and improve the "three lists" management system of administrative power list, supervision list, and negative list for investment projects. Promote innovation in infrastructure investment and financing models and steadily advance the pilot projects for infrastructure REITs. For example, in terms of the modern fiscal and taxation system, it is necessary to improve fiscal expenditure standards, adjust and optimize the fiscal expenditure structure, further improve the government debt management system, and effectively play the positive role of government bonds. For example, in terms of price reform, we must focus on important commodities and services related to basic people's livelihood, and improve the long-term mechanism of price management and regulation. For example, it is necessary to explore differentiated management systems and mechanisms in urban areas, and to classify and guide each district to achieve misaligned development based on differences in functional positioning and factor endowments.

21. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, what major construction projects will Shanghai promote?

Major projects are strong support and solid guarantee for the implementation of planning. The "Outline" of the "14th Five-Year Plan" involves more than 80 major projects, mainly covering five major fields including new industries, new infrastructure, transportation and energy, ecological environment, and social and people's livelihood. For example, it is necessary to build a national smart car innovation and development platform, vigorously develop high-end offshore equipment manufacturing, and accelerate the development of large civilian aircraft and aeroengine models. For example, it is necessary to accelerate the construction of major scientific and technological infrastructure such as hard X-ray, Shanghai Light Source Phase II, seabed observation network, and high-efficiency low-carbon gas turbines. For example, we will promote the construction of a series of major rail transit projects, promote the construction of highways such as S3 and S4, build the Beiheng Passage, the East-West Passage, the Caobao Road Expressway, the Jungong Road Expressway and other central city backbone roads, and accelerate the construction of the second LNG station. line projects, and completed natural gas main pipeline network projects such as No. 5haogou-Chongming Island. For example, we accelerated the construction of key water conservancy projects in the Wusong River (Shanghai Section) and other river basins, completed the fourth phase of Zhuyuan Sewage Treatment Plant, launched the second phase expansion of Taihe Sewage Treatment Plant, and the third phase of Bailonggang Sewage Treatment Plant, and continued to promote the comprehensive environmental improvement of Suzhou River. Phase 1 project. For example, we will build the East Building of the Shanghai Museum and the Shanghai Planetarium, start the construction of the No. 2 Ancient Ship Museum at the Yangtze River Estuary, accelerate the construction of the Pudong Football Stadium and the Shanghai Velodrome, and accelerate high-quality public service supporting projects such as the Fengxian Campus of Xinhua Hospital and the Fengxian Campus of Fudan Children's Hospital. Construction etc.

22. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, how will Shanghai promote the implementation of the "Outline" of the plan?

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, it is necessary to strengthen the connection and coordination between spatial planning, special planning, regional planning and annual plans and the "Outline", give full play to the supporting role of major projects in the implementation of the "Outline" and various plans at all levels, and optimize funds. , land, data, talent, environmental protection, energy and other resource factors, strengthen the connection and coordination between the financial budget and the implementation of the "Outline", and improve the planning implementation supervision and assessment mechanism. In the next step, this city will continue to promote the implementation of the planning "Outline" through various methods and channels:

First, accelerate the introduction and implementation of various plans at all levels in the city. The "14th Five-Year Plan" is an organic whole that includes the Planning Outline, special planning, regional planning and spatial planning. The "Outline" serves as the general guide for all types of planning at all levels in the city. After review and approval by the Municipal People's Congress, it is an important legal document guiding Shanghai's future development. All municipal-level special plans, regional plans, and recent land and space plans will be approved by the city. It will be released one after another after review and approval by the government, and together with the "14th Five-Year Plan" of each district, it will form an important support for the implementation of the city's "14th Five-Year Plan". Among them, the municipal-level special planning focuses on implementing the strategic tasks proposed by the "Outline" in specific fields, and the regional planning targets the key areas identified in the "Outline" to guide their coordinated and coordinated development. Both will further clarify the mission statement, timetable, and road map. , spatial planning will provide spatial guarantee for the implementation of major strategic tasks and major engineering projects proposed in the "Outline". The second is to promote the decomposition and implementation of the "Outline". For the quantitative indicators and main tasks specified in the "Outline", various departments and districts of the municipal government will clarify the responsible entities, implementation paths and time nodes according to the relevant division of responsibilities, combined with annual plans and specific work plans, and promote implementation step by step. The third is to improve the professional and scientific level of implementation monitoring and evaluation. Explore the establishment of a city-wide development planning data information platform to track and monitor the implementation progress of the plan. With the help of new technologies such as the Internet, big data, and geographic information systems, we will comprehensively use various data resources to improve the timeliness, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of implementation monitoring.

Original text of Shanghai government write-up:

https://web.archive.org/web/20230905005109/https:/www.shanghai.gov.cn/nw12344/20210129/753a129320974bf6a5d60cb184863d89.html

《上海市“十四五”规划和二O三五年远景目标纲要》问答解读

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《上海市“十四五”规划和二O三五年远景目标纲要》问答解读

（2021年1月）

1、上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》是如何编制形成的？编制过程有什么特点？

上海市“十四五”规划研究和编制工作于2019年一季度启动。市委、市政府高度重视，专门成立了“十四五”规划工作领导小组，并首次由市委书记、市长担任双组长。“开门办规划”是整个规划编制工作的最大特点。围绕开展前期重大问题研究、起草规划《基本思路》和《纲要》、推动各级各类专项规划、区域规划研究编制等方面，市、区各相关单位开展了大量工作。主要有以下三个方面的特点：

一是注重坚持问题导向，深入扎实开展前期重大问题研究。围绕上海未来经济社会发展的战略性、基础性和关键性问题，前期研究阶段即公开遴选53个课题团队开展了48项重大课题研究。上海社科院、市政府发展研究中心、复旦大学、上海交通大学、华东师范大学、上海财经大学、市发展改革研究院等7家单位同步就“十四五”重大问题开展平行研究。邀请中国银行、麦肯锡、野村综研等开展专题战略咨询研究。分别组织浙江、江苏专家召开长三角专场座谈会，听取兄弟省市对上海“十四五”发展的意见和建议。两年来，共开展了各类研究200余项，形成了500多万字的研究成果。

二是注重加强统筹协调，充分形成规划整体合力。根据党中央、国务院关于统一规划体系更好发挥发展规划战略导向作用，推动形成定位准确、边界清晰、功能互补、统一衔接的规划体系的总要求，在编制需提交市人大审查批准的上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》的

同时，市委、市政府相关部门同步开展了30多项市级专项规划、4项市级区域规划、10多项专题研究和1项国土空间规划的研究和编制工作。在规划编制过程中，市委、市政府相关领导多次听取各类规划编制情况的汇报，多次赴各区、相关企事业单位开展实地调研，既为夯实《纲要》内容提供了有力支撑，也为《纲要》后续落地提供了坚实保障。2020年10月至11月，中央和市委关于“十四五”规划的《建议》出台后，《纲要》已陆续经市政府常务会议、市政府全体会议、市委常委会等审议。同时，本市16个区也同步开展了各区“十四五”规划《纲要》的编制工作，并已陆续经各区人代会审查批准。

三是注重广泛问计于民，充分吸收社会意见和建议。按照中央关于加强顶层设计与问计于民相结合的要求，利用最广阔的渠道充分听取社会民意。市领导高度重视，李强书记、龚正市长等市领导多次召开专家、企业家、基层干部、市民等各方面座谈会。市人大组织各专门委员会开展了9项专题调研，面向13000多名国家、市、区、乡镇四级人大代表开展问卷调查。市政协组织开展了16项专题调研，累计有600余人次政协委员参与。市委统战部组织八个民主党派和无党派人士形成了10份专题研究报告。团市委开展了56场座谈咨询活动，面向16000多名青年开展了“上海青年新期待”调研。市“十四五”规划工作领导小组办公室组织市区两级开通线上线下“十四五”规划公众建言平台，共收到建言2.3万余条，会同市人民建议征集办、解放日报举办了“十四五”规划市民大家谈、“市场之声 - 企业家共话‘十四五’”等系列活动，并面向公众开展“上海市民未来美好生活意愿调查”。《纲要》起草组认真梳理研究各方面的意见和建议，充分吸收体现在规划思路和举措中。在近期召开的市十五届人大五次会议上，《纲要》又结合市人大代表的意见作了修改完善，已于1月27日经人代会审查批准。

2、上海市“十三五”规划《纲要》实施的主要成效有哪些?

“十三五”时期，是上海基本建成国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心和社会主义现代化国际大都市，形成具有全球影响力的科技创新中心基本框架的冲刺阶段。五年来，上海始终把贯彻落实习近平总书记考察上海重要讲话精神作为全市工作的重中之重，按照当好新时代全国改革开放排头兵、创新发展先行者的总要求，全力实施国家重大战略任务，积极应对各种风险挑战特别是新冠肺炎疫情的严峻冲击，全市经济社会保持总体平稳、稳中有进、进中提质的发展态势。经济韧性不断增强，综合经济实力迈上新台阶，2020年全市生产总值达到3.87万亿元；“五个中心”建设不断取得新突破，“四大品牌”全面打响；“三大

任务一平台”全面实施，对内对外开放达到新水平；“一江一河”两岸公共空间贯通开放，区域发展不断呈现新亮点；生态环境质量持续改善，PM2.5浓度下降至32微克/立方米，生活垃圾分类成为社会“新时尚”；各项民生事业全面发展，“老小旧远”民生难题有效破解，居民人均可支配收入超过7.2万元，人民群众获得感、幸福感、安全感持续增强；抗疫斗争取得重大战略成果，政务服务“一网通办”和城市运行“一网统管”加快建设，超大城市治理的现代化水平显著提升。总体来看，“十三五”规划主要目标任务如期实现，全面建成更高水平的小康社会胜利在望，国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心基本建成，具有全球影响力的科技创新中心形成基本框架，城市综合实力和国际影响力、人民生活水平和社会文明程度迈上了一个新台阶，为迈向具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市打下坚实基础。

3、上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》编制的时代背景、历史方位有哪些新特征？

从时代背景看，“十四五”最大的不同就是一个“变”字，上海面临的时代背景、发展环境、历史方位都不一样，机遇和挑战都有新的发展变化。当今世界，百年未有之大变局正在向纵深发展，新冠肺炎疫情全球大流行使这个大变局加速演变，经济全球化遭遇逆流，世界进入动荡变革期。当今中国，正处于中华民族伟大复兴的关键时期，经济稳中向好、长期向好的趋势没有改变，继续发展具有多方面的优势和条件，但发展不平衡不充分问题仍然突出。当前上海，进入了高质量发展的新阶段，但对标中央要求、人民期盼，对照国际最高标准、最好水平，城市综合实力还有较大提升空间，创新驱动发展动能势能亟待加强，教育、医疗、养老等公共服务供给和保障水平有待进一步提升。从历史方位看，中央“十四五”规划《建议》的核心要义是新发展阶段、新发展理念、新发展格局。以三个“新”指导规划编制、引领经济社会发展，是“十四五”的鲜明时代特征。“立足新发展阶段”，就是我国在全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标之后，开启了全面建设社会主义现代化国家、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的新阶段。从上海来看，是站在新的起点上深化建设“五个中心”、加快建设具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市的新阶段。“贯彻新发展理念”，就是要坚持创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念，注重统筹发展与安全，进一步深化落实习近平总书记对上海的一系列指示要求，以推动高质量发展、创造高品质生活、实现高效能治理为目标导向，以推进浦东高水平改革开放和三项新的重大任务为战略牵引，以强化“四大功能”、深化“五个中心”建设、推动城市数字化转型、提升城市能级和核心竞争力为主攻方向，实现更高质量、更有效率、更加公平、更可持续、更

为安全的发展。“服务新发展格局”，就是按照中央关于加快构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局的总要求，上海要率先探索服务构建新发展格局的有效路径，成为国内大循环的中心节点、国内国际双循环的战略链接。中心节点，就是要在要素配置中占据关键环节，在供需对接中锻造关键链条，在内需体系中打造关键支撑，助力国内经济循环更加畅通；战略链接，就是要构建要素链接、产能链接、市场链接、规则链接，形成独具优势的战略通道，助力我国经济全面融入世界经济体系。所以，上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》是一部“以变应变、主动作为”的规划，是一部谋划新发展阶段蓝图、全面贯彻新发展理念、探索服务构建新发展格局，加快建设具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市的新规划。

4、“十四五”在上海的发展历程中具有什么特殊性？编制规划《纲要》总体上有哪些考虑？

“十四五”时期，是我国开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的第一个五年，也是上海在新的起点上全面深化“五个中心”建设、加快建设具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市的关键五年。编制上海“十四五”规划《纲要》，总体上有以下三个方面考虑：

一是全面贯彻落实党中央要求特别是习近平总书记考察上海一系列重要讲话和指示精神。党的十九大以来，习近平总书记连续四年考察上海、指导工作，明确了上海发展新的时代方位，赋予了新的历史使命，提出了一系列重要指示和要求，这是上海“十四五”经济社会发展的总遵循，必须予以全面贯彻落实。比如，《纲要》提出，要在构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局中找准自身定位，以“四个放在”为战略基点，全面、辩证、长远地审视上海发展所面临的内外部环境，在短期波动中把握长期趋势，在危机挑战中抢抓发展先机，在外部变局中开创发展新局，在更加开放的条件下实现高质量的发展。又如，《纲要》用了四章的篇幅谋划强化“四大功能”，系统提出要强化全球资源配置功能，加快建设能级更高的国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心；要强化科技创新策源功能，推动国际科技创新中心核心功能取得重大突破性进展；要强化高端产业引领功能，加快形成战略性新兴产业引领与传统产业数字化转型相互促进、先进制造业与现代服务业深度融合的高端产业集群；要强化开放枢纽门户功能，率先基本形成更高水平开放型经济新体制等等。

二是全面体现谋划长远与立足当前相结合。《纲要》锚定中央和市委“十四五”规划《建议》提出的2035年远景目标，把未来目标愿景转化为“十四五”的指标和任务。同时，坚持目标导向和问题导向，深化细化“十四五”上海经济社会发展的任务书、时间表和路线图。既保持了未来前瞻性和历史延续性，也努力体现突破性、创新性。比如，《纲要》从把握城市发展的阶段性特征、衔接上海2035城市总体规划、贯彻习近平总书记关于建设人民城市的要求、贯彻长三角一体化发展规划《纲要》等四个维度，明确提出到2035年要实现国际经济、金融、贸易、航运、科技创新中心和文化大都市功能全面升级，基本建成令人向往的创新之城、人文之城、生态之城，基本建成具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市和充分体现中国特色、时代特征、上海特点的人民城市，成为具有全球影响力的长三角世界级城市群的核心引领城市，成为社会主义现代化国家建设的重要窗口和城市标杆。同时，《纲要》以定性和定量要求相结合的方式，明确了上海“十四五”时期经济社会发展的主要目标，即到2025年贯彻落实国家重大战略取得显著成果，城市数字化转型取得重大进展，国际经济、金融、贸易、航运和科技创新中心核心功能迈上新台阶，人民城市建设迈出新步伐，谱写出新时代“城市，让生活更美好”的新篇章；具体体现为“五个更”，即城市核心功能更加强大、人民群众生活更有品质、城市精神品格更加彰显、生态环境质量更为优良、超大城市治理更加高效。

三是全面体现系统集成和聚焦重点相结合。《纲要》聚焦落实党中央交给上海的重大战略任务，系统集成市委、市政府近几年提出的一系列重大部署和要求，全面体现在规划的谋篇布局和任务举措中。比如，《纲要》对推动浦东新区打造社会主义现代化建设引领区、深化落实“三大任务一大平台”、强化“四大功能”、提升“五个中心”能级等重大战略部署都提出了务实可行的目标指标、任务举措和重大项目。同时，《纲要》对发展“五型经济”、建设“五大新城”、打响“四大品牌”等都做了深化细化，进一步明确了发展方针，落实到具体的任务举措上，既有利于立足上海实际，提升自身发展实力，也有利于锻造长板，服务国家战略。

5、上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》的指标体系有何特色和亮点?

“十四五”规划《纲要》主要指标的设置主要考虑与高质量发展要求相契合，注重各类各项指标的匹配性和可测性，体现“少而精”的要求，提出了由20个主要指标构成的指标体系，主要有以下三个特点：一是突出延续性和创新性。有11个是“十三五”规划《纲要》沿

用的指标，9个是“十四五”新增指标，如每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量、数字经济增加值占全市生产总值比重、金融市场交易总额、单位建设用地生产总值提升、单位生产总值二氧化碳排放降低、大气常规污染物年均浓度、森林覆盖率、地表水达到或好于Ⅲ类水体比例、生活垃圾回收利用率等。二是突出质量、结构和效益导向。比如，采用了每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量（高价值发明专利指经国家知识产权局授权且在有效期内的战略性新兴领域、在海外有同族专利权、维持年限超过10年、有许可他人实施收益或实现质押融资、或者获得国家科学技术奖、中国专利奖的发明专利）。比如，单位建设用地面积生产总值提升（该指标为每平方公里建设用地创造的生产总值），更注重体现高质量发展和经济效益导向，体现“亩产论英雄”的导向，努力提高经济密度。三是突出引导和约束。有12个为预期性指标、8个为约束性指标。其中，预期性指标是指在市场发挥决定性作用的领域，主要依靠政府引导和市场主体自主行为共同得以实现，比如全市生产总值年均增长率、金融市场交易总额、在沪跨国公司地区总部数量等。约束性指标是要强化政府职能，确保通过合理配置公共资源和有效运用法律、技术和必要的行政力量得以实现，比如中心城区二级旧里以下房屋改造面积、单位生产总值能源消耗降低、生活垃圾回收利用率等。两类指标既体现引导社会预期，也明确政府责任和对社会的承诺。此外，还有40多项量化指标，如集装箱吞吐量、公园数量、养老床位数、每年新增就业岗位等，在《纲要》文本相关内容中进行表述。

表：上海市“十四五”规划《纲要》主要指标

序号	指 标	单位	属性	“十四五”目标	
				2025年	年均[累计]
1	全市生产总值年均增长率	%	预期性	-	5左右
2	全员劳动生产率	万元/人	预期性	36左右	-

3	单位建设用地生产总值提升	%	预期性	-	[20]
4	金融市场交易总额	万亿元	预期性	2800左右	-
5	在沪跨国公司地区总部数量	家	预期性	-	[累计达到1000]
6	全社会研发经费支出相当于全市生产总值比例	%	预期性	4.5左右	-
7	每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量[1]	件	预期性	30左右	-
8	数字经济增加值占全市生产总值比重[2]	%	预期性	>60	-
9	居民人均可支配收入增长	%	预期性	-	与经济增长基本同步
10	城镇调查失业率	%	预期性	-	<5.5
11	主要劳动年龄人口中受过高等教育的比例	%	预期性	45	-
12	中心城区二级旧里以下房屋	万平方米	约束性	-	[成片：五年累计约110

	改造面积				零星：五年累计约20]
13	居民平均预期寿命	岁	预期性	>84	-
14	单位生产总值能源消耗降低	%	约束性	-	[确保完成国家要求]
15	单位生产总值二氧化碳排放降低	%	约束性	-	[确保完成国家要求]
16	大气常规污染物年均浓度（PM2.5、PM10、SO2、NO2、O3、CO）	/	约束性	全面稳定达到国家二级标准，部分指标优于国家一级标准	-
17	地表水达到或好于Ⅲ类水体比例	%	约束性	>60	-
18	生活垃圾回收利用率	%	约束性	>45	-
19	森林覆盖率	%	约束性	19.5	-
20	单位生产总值生产安全事故死亡率	人/亿元	约束性	<0.01	-

[1] 指每万人口居民拥有的经国家知识产权局授权且在有效期内的战略性新兴领域、在海外有同族专利权、维持年限超过10年、有许可他人实施收益或实现质押融资、或者获得国家科学技术奖、中国专利奖的发明专利件数。

[2] 暂用中国信息通信研究院口径，包括数字产业化（信息产业增加值）和产业数字化（数字技术与其他产业融合应用）两部分。

6、“十四五”时期，上海如何以强化全球资源配置功能为导向，深化建设国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心？

到2020年基本建成国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心，是党中央、国务院交给上海的重大使命。根据“十三五”规划《纲要》实施情况的评估总结，经过近30年攻坚克难、接续奋斗，已经如期实现“基本建成”的目标。但从国际国内城市对标角度看，上海仍面临日趋激烈的竞争挑战，城市综合实力、功能能级、开放水平还有较大提升空间，国际影响力、竞争力还不够强。为此，《纲要》提出，“十四五”时期，要以巩固和提升经济综合实力、要素资源配置能力、市场主体竞争力为途径，提高对资金、数据、技术、人才、货物等要素配置的全球影响力，加快建设能级更高的国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心。未来五年：一是要持续增强国际经济中心综合实力。持续增强经济发展韧性，推动经济实现量的合理增长和质的稳步提升。加快释放消费潜力，加快建设国际消费中心城市。积极拓展投资空间，保持投资合理增长。特别是要牢牢把握国际大都市经济的特征和优势，积极发展创新型、服务型、总部型、开放型、流量型经济等“五型经济”。比如，实施“总部增能”行动，创新资金进出管理、境内外融资、数据跨境流动、人员出入境、通关便利等方面的功能性政策，吸引跨国公司亚太总部和全球总部落户，加快培育集聚本土跨国公司，大力培育和吸引新生代企业总部。二是要显著提升国际金融中心能级。加快提升金融市场国际化水平，构建更具国际竞争力的金融市场体系、产品体系、机构体系、基础设施体系，建设具有较强全球资源配置功能、与我国经济实力和人民币国际地位相适应的国际金融中心。比如，增强金融服务实体经济能力，充分发挥科创板制度创新作用，支持更多高新技术企业上市；大力发展普惠金融、积极发展绿色金融，鼓励发展商业养老保险，探索建设区域性小微企业金融服务信息共享平台。比如，建设人民币金融资产配置和风险管理中心，大力发展直接融资，打造全国基础设施（REITs）产品发行交易首选地，支持“上海金”“上海油”“上海铜”等基准价格在国际金融市场广泛运用。比如，把握机遇加快推动金融高水平对外开放，推动人民币可自由使用和资本项目可兑换先行先试。此外，还要建设具有全球竞争力的金融科技中心、具有全球影响力的资产管理中心，营造与国际接轨的优良金融生态。三是要全面提高国际贸易中心枢纽功能。比如，要打造联动长三角、服务全国、辐射亚太的进出口商品集散地。积极把握RCEP协定签署实施带来的全方位经济效应，积极开拓

多元化贸易市场。建设数字贸易国际枢纽港，争取先行试点跨境服务贸易负面清单。比如，优化提升国内国际市场联通和辐射能力，打造具有亚太影响力的大宗商品市场，推进现代流通体系建设。加快建设新型国际贸易先行示范区，实现离岸贸易创新突破等。四是要深入建设全球领先的国际航运中心。比如，坚持以上海为中心、江浙为两翼、长江流域为腹地的发展格局，支持市场主体以资本为纽带强化长三角港航合作，与浙江联合实施小洋山北侧综合开发、与江苏共同推进沿江沿海多模式合作。要保持集装箱吞吐量全球领先地位，到2025年集装箱年吞吐量达到4700万标准箱、水水中转比例不低于52%、海铁联运总量较“十三五”期末翻一番。要建设最具影响力的世界级航空枢纽，推动浦东国际机场四期扩建工程，进一步完善机场综合交通配套设施，提升上海航空枢纽航线网络覆盖面和通达性，全面建设国际航空货运枢纽。要着力拓展航运服务新空间新业态，完善航运保险市场体系，深化航运制度创新，加快建设北外滩、虹桥临空经济示范区等航运服务功能集聚区。建设国际一流邮轮港。

7、“十四五”时期，上海如何进一步发挥好科技创新策源功能，持续扩大高水平科技供给？

“十四五”期间，要按照把创新放在国家现代化建设全局核心地位、把科技自立自强作为国家发展战略支撑的总要求，坚持科技创新和制度创新双轮驱动，以提升基础研究能力和突破关键核心技术为主攻方向，推动国际科技创新中心核心功能取得重大突破性进展。到2025年，全社会研发经费支出相当于GDP比例达到4.5%左右。“十四五”期间，一是要大幅提升基础研究水平。加强重大领域前瞻布局，助力国家战略科技力量建设，优化多元投入方式，力争使基础研究经费支出占全社会研发经费支出比重达到12%左右。比如，积极承接和参与国家科技重大任务，部署新一代网络等战略前沿技术研究，鼓励自由探索。加快国家实验室组建和运行，推进一系列重大科技基础设施建设并形成集群效应，打造高水平研究机构、研究型大学等基础研究力量，探索设立“基础研究特区”。二是要攻坚关键核心技术。比如，聚焦制约产业发展的关键领域，推行科技攻关“揭榜挂帅”制度，面向民营企业、新型研发机构等各类创新主体和全球各顶尖团队，形成机会均等的开放式社会创新模式。比如，构建政产学研合力攻关体制，支持企业牵头组建创新联合体。三是要促进多元创新主体蓬勃发展。特别是要强化企业创新主体地位，促进各类创新要素资源向企业集聚，持续提升企业研发支出占全社会研发支出比重。比如，大力实施高新技术企业倍增计划，促进科技小巨人等各类型科创企业不断涌现，加快培育一批“独角兽”“瞪羚”和“隐形

冠军”企业。激发各类市场主体的创新动力活力，进一步引进和培育研发型民营龙头企业，推动国企在股权激励、薪酬分配等方面开展改革试点，营造创新要素自由充分流动、公平竞争的发展环境，鼓励外企研发成果在上海实现产业化。此外，要创新新型研发机构的管理机制，在预算管理、人员激励等方面给予更大自主权；要引导企业等主体参与研发转化功能型平台建设，持续强化技术研发和服务能力。四是要加快构建顺畅高效的转移转化体系。实施新一轮全面创新改革试验，着力疏通基础研究、应用研究和产业化双向链接的快车道。比如，建立更加市场化、专业化的技术转移机制，完善高校、科研机构成果转化的激励政策，促进知识产权市场化运营和资本化运作。比如，吸引境内外创业投资基金等来沪，推动国有创投机构市场化改革，推动建立匹配科创企业轻资产、无抵押等特点的融资模式，不断加强对种子期、初创期中小微科创企业的金融支持。五是要厚植人才优势。进一步实行更加开放、更加便利的人才引进政策，大规模集聚海内外人才，促进人才要素市场化配置。比如，加快引育一批具有全球号召力和国际视野的科学家、领军人才和创新团队，完善人才落户政策，吸引更多优秀人才来沪发展；强化创新型人才培育，给予基础研究人才长期稳定支持，加强青少年科技后备人才发现和培养，推进更加灵活有效的人才评价和激励机制。全面构建青年友好的创新创业生态和工作生活环境，加强对青年创新创业的政策支持，打造24小时青年创新生态社区，实施人才安居工程。六是要以张江科学城为重点推进科创中心承载区建设。优化功能布局，加快建设各具特色的创新要素集聚点和增长极。比如，推进张江科学城扩区提质、完善功能，努力建设成为国际一流科学城。发挥长三角G60科创走廊先试作用，提升大学科技园服务能力，鼓励各区进一步发挥资源禀赋和特色优势，努力形成全域创新发展格局。

8、“十四五”时期，上海在促进产业发展，激发发展新动能方面有什么考虑?

“十四五”期间，要按照“高端、数字、融合、集群、品牌”的产业发展方针，加快释放发展新动能。“高端”即高知识密集、高集成度、高复杂性的产业链高端与核心环节；“数字”即以新一代信息技术赋能产业提质增效；“融合”即促进制造和服务融合发展；“集群”即突出集群发展理念；“品牌”即全力打响上海品牌。重点是要加快形成战略性新兴产业引领与传统产业数字化转型相互促进、先进制造业与现代服务业深度融合的高端产业集群，努力保持制造业占全市生产总值比重基本稳定、持续增强核心竞争力。具体来说，一是要发挥三大产业引领作用。以国家战略为牵引，建设集成电路、生物医药、人工智能三大产业创新发展高地，努力实现产业规模倍增。比如，增强集成电路产业自主创新能力，加快

高端芯片设计、关键器件、核心装备材料等产业链关键环节攻关突破，加强长三角产业链协作；提升生物医药产业链协同水平，推动产医融合，加速临床研究成果转化；以提升基础创新能力和拓展应用场景为双引擎，形成更广泛的“智能+”深度融合应用和技术迭代。二是要促进六大重点产业集群发展。在传承、创新和提升既有优势产业中，重点打造电子信息、生命健康、汽车、高端装备、新材料、现代消费品等六大重点产业集群。比如，以新能源、智能网联为方向提升汽车产业特色优势和规模，到2025年本地新能源汽车产值占汽车行业比重达到35%以上，实现自动驾驶特定场景商业化运营试点，引导车企向全方位移动出行产品和服务综合供应商转型。又比如，提升高端装备产业自主研发、制造与系统集成能力，加强航空航天技术攻关，加快培育本土大飞机产业链，优化船舶海工装备产品结构，将长兴岛打造成为具备国际竞争力的船舶与海洋工程装备制造基地。三是要推动服务经济提质增能。大力发展以知识密集型服务为代表的高端生产性服务业。比如，提升专业服务发展能级，大力发展法律、财会、咨询、广告、检验检测、人力资源等专业服务，加快推动职业资格互认试点，开放第三方检验检测认证服务，大力推进“全球服务商计划”，鼓励形成与国际接轨的服务业标准体系。比如，要推动发展服务型制造，促进制造企业向提供基于产品的服务转变，加快推进世界一流“设计之都”建设。同时，推动生活性服务业向高品质和多样化升级。又比如，要促进优质康复辅具等老年适用产品的使用推广，加强家政服务技能培训，构建行业信用监管体系，做强做优职业培训、继续教育等服务，引导教育服务规范创新。此外，要深入实施产业基础再造工程，聚焦“五基”领域持续推进工业强基，积极扩大“上海品牌”认证影响力，全面提升“上海标准”国际化水平。

9、“十四五”时期，上海如何进一步拉长长板，努力强化开放枢纽门户功能？

开放是上海最大的优势。“十四五”时期，上海将立足于服务打造国内国际双循环的战略链接，围绕更好促进国内国际两个市场、两种资源联动流通，统筹重点突破与系统集成相结合、对内开放与对外开放相促进，着力强化开放窗口、枢纽节点、门户联通功能，率先基本形成更高水平开放型经济新体制。为此，一是要推动浦东新区打造社会主义现代化建设引领区。全面落实党中央《关于支持浦东新区高水平改革开放、打造社会主义现代化建设引领区的意见》。比如，要全力做强创新引擎，持续提升中国芯、创新药、智能造、蓝天梦、未来车、数据港等硬核产业集群竞争力，打造自主创新新高地。要加强改革系统集成，大力开展综合性改革试点，打造浦东综合配套改革升级版。要率先推进高水平制度型开放，加大现代服务业和先进制造业对外开放力度。此外，将争取在浦东新区根据授权

对法律、法规、规章作变通性规定，授予和落实浦东更大改革发展自主权。二是要更好发挥自贸试验区和临港新片区试验田作用。要积极把握RCEP签署等带来的机遇，深化构建与国际通行规则相衔接的制度体系，加快建设更具国际市场影响力和竞争力的特殊经济功能区。比如，要持续推进上海自贸试验区改革创新，研究建立自贸协定综合利用服务促进平台，为企业充分利用各类自贸协定提供一站式服务。要聚焦“五个重要”深化临港新片区制度创新，在风险可控前提下大胆闯、大胆试、自主改，努力实现投资自由、贸易自由、资金自由、运输自由、人员从业自由、数据跨境流动安全有序。要建设高水平的洋山特殊综合保税区，探索实施洋山特殊综保区“主分区”制度。三是要推进虹桥国际开放枢纽建设。比如，要进一步提升国际进口博览会全球影响力，提升国际采购交易平台、贸易投资促进平台功能，持续优化服务进博会的贸易投资便利化措施，打造若干具有国际影响力的本土会展企业。要深化建设高标准的国际化中央商务区，持续提升服务辐射长三角的能力，建设长三角区域城市展示中心暨长三角商会企业总部园。四是要推动高质量引进来和高水平走出去。聚焦提升吸引力和竞争力，使上海成为境外企业进入国内市场的前沿阵地和中国企业“走出去”的关键跳板。比如，要积极打造亚太地区外商投资首选地、集聚地，深化落实《外商投资法》相关法律法规，建立国际化、多元化的投资争议解决机制，支持存量企业再投资。比如，要优化提升“一带一路”桥头堡服务功能，引导企业加强与国际接轨的产品和服务质量标准体系建设，建设“一带一路”投融资中心，深化人文交流和友城合作。

10、“十四五”时期，上海进一步推动国际文化大都市建设有什么考虑吗？

文化软实力已经成为城市核心竞争力之一。“十四五”时期，要以文化繁荣激活城市内生动力，以服务体系升级完善更好满足群众精神需求，建设更加开放包容、更富创造活力、更具时代魅力、更具世界影响力的社会主义国际文化大都市。一是突出红色文化发扬传承，繁荣发展社会主义先进文化。要深入实施“党的诞生地”发掘宣传工程，建成中国共产党第一次全国代表大会纪念馆。推广“上海原创”精品，优化文化艺术作品原创生态。二是突出构筑异彩纷呈的城市文化空间。要优化文化体育重大设施布局，加快推进一批重大文化旅游体育项目建设，比如上海图书馆东馆、上海大歌剧院、市少儿图书馆新馆、乐高主题乐园、徐家汇体育公园等。以黄浦江文化创新带和城市东西文化轴建设为重点，增强城市文化地标独特文化优势。比如，提升“街区可漫步”“建筑可阅读”服务水平，焕发历史文化新风貌。要实施文化赋能计划，支持公共空间“微更新”，打造一批家门口的文化客厅和休闲运动好去处，2025年人均体育场地面积达到2.6平方米左右。三是突出文旅体产业提

质增效、创新融合。要以影视创制、艺术品交易、演艺产业、电竞游戏、网络文化、创意设计为重点，加快建设国际文化创意产业中心。要发展大众旅游、全域旅游，建设一批富有文化底蕴的世界级旅游景区和度假区，创建一批文旅商体融合国家级都市旅游休闲街区。要整合“一江一河”文旅资源，全方位提升都市消费旅游体验和服务水平，深化世界著名旅游城市建设。要大力发展竞赛表演业，推进装备、场馆等智能化升级，推动全球著名体育城市建设。四是突出扩大城市文化品牌影响力。要全方位塑造“魅力上海”城市形象，办好各类文化节庆赛事活动，比如上海国际电影节、ChinaJoy、国际足联世俱杯、F1中国大奖赛、上海马拉松等，实施“首演首展首秀”计划，全方位提升城市国际国内形象和美誉度。

11、“十四五”期间，为什么要提出全面推动城市数字化转型，对我们的生产生活会产生哪些影响？

当前，数字化转型正在经济社会各领域全方位渗透、快速度推进，深刻变革全球生产组织和贸易结构，重新定义生产力和生产关系，全面重塑城市治理模式和生活方式，特别是新冠肺炎疫情进一步加速推动数字时代的全面到来。习近平总书记多次强调，要构建以数据为关键要素的数字经济，引导数字经济和实体经济深度融合。为此，《纲要》首次将“数字化转型”单列一章，并将“数字经济增加值占GDP比重”新增为《纲要》的核心指标之一。“十四五”期间，上海要把数字牵引作为推动高质量发展的强劲动力，充分发挥作为超大城市在海量数据、市场规模和应用场景的优势，坚持整体性转变、全方位赋能、革命性重塑，着力推动经济社会全面数字化转型。一是要大力发展数字经济。全面拥抱数字经济新时代，激活数据新要素，培育产业新动能，引领数字新消费。比如，要打响新生代互联网经济品牌，助力在线新经济加速发展。全面提升高端芯片、人工智能、基础软件等核心数字产业能级，引导企业开展机器换工等智能化改造，推动工业互联网向知识化、质量型和数字孪生升级。到2025年，数字经济增加值占全市生产总值比重达60%以上，数字经济核心产业增加值占全市生产总值比重持续提升。二是要着力营造智慧便利的数字生活。聚焦医疗、教育、养老、文化旅游等领域，深化数字技术与民生服务领域融合创新。比如，要推动互联网医院品牌化发展，完善智能化医疗服务模式，改善就医体验；促进优质数字教育资源共建共享，推动数据赋能的精准教学、因材施教；布设互联感知的智慧养老设施，增强科技支撑智慧养老能力；发展全景旅游、智能导游等交互应用，“升维”旅游体验。三是要加快提高数字化治理水平。牵牢“两张网”的牛鼻子，打造数据驱动、科学决策的“

数治”新范式。要构建“一网通办”全方位服务体系，实现与企业群众生产生活密切相关的服务全部接入，拓展“随申码”应用场景，打造“不带证城市”。完善线下服务方式，充分保障运用智能技术困难人群办事需求，逐步消除“数字鸿沟”。要全面推进城市运行“一网统管”，建设完善市、区、街镇三级城运中心和信息平台，构建功能强大的城市运行智能化应用体系，加快实现“一屏观全域、一网管全城”。四是要深化多源数据汇聚共享。加大公共数据统一管理和应用力度，完善数据制度体系。比如，要健全公共数据分层采集体系，拓展数据开放清单。要建立数据资源产权、交易流通、跨境传输和安全保护等基础制度和标准规范，加快培育数据要素市场。要强化数据安全保障，完善数据资源在采集、存储、应用等环节的安全评估，加强个人和企业信息隐私保护。五是要积极打造新型基础设施标杆。聚焦泛在、移动、高速、智敏特征，推动新型基础设施赋能和支撑经济社会发展。比如，要建设以5G为重点的新一代信息基础设施，实现5G网络市域全覆盖，到2025年全市5G网络平均下载速率达到500Mbps，固定宽带平均下载速率达到120Mbps。要推动数据中心绿色化、集约化发展，提供总量充足、结构均衡的算力支持。要加快布设新型充电基础设施和智能电网设施，开展物流设施智能化改造。要拓展新型基础设施应用场景，持续推动智能汽车道路测试和开放测试道路建设，促进智能机器人在医疗、现代都市农业等领域推广应用。

12、“十四五”时期是长三角一体化上升为国家战略后的第一个五年,在推进长三角地区更高质量一体化发展方面有哪些重点考虑?

长三角一体化上升为国家战略，是完善我国区域协调发展格局、形成优势互补高质量发展的区域经济布局的关键一步。“十四五”时期, 长三角一体化发展国家战略将进入纵深推进阶段，要紧扣“一体化”和“高质量”两个关键，充分发挥上海龙头带动作用，苏浙皖各扬所长，深化分工与合作，加快畅通区域经济循环，为服务全国发展大局作出更大贡献。一是要聚焦重点领域协同推进。比如，在统筹推进跨区域基础设施建设方面，重点是共建“轨道上的长三角”和“数字长三角”等交通和新型基础设施。在科技和产业协同中，既要注重硬件建设，推动重大科技基础设施集群化发展，也要加强政策层面协同，围绕重点领域和关键环节，联合开展产业链补链固链强链行动。又如，在区域绿色发展领域，要共抓长江大保护推动生态环境突出问题整改，协同推动大气污染物联合治理和固废危废区域安全转移处置合作，夯实长三角地区绿色发展基础。再如，在基本医疗保险、社会保障“一卡通”、政务服务“一网通办”等领域率先推进公共服务便利共享，并探索在更大领域打破行

政壁垒，建设统一开放区域大市场体系。二是要以建设长三角生态绿色一体化发展示范区为先手棋和突破口，协同推进突破性、集成化、高强度、可复制的制度创新，率先探索将生态优势转化为经济社会发展优势的新路径。同时，要加强改革试点经验的共享共用，开展长三角科技城、嘉昆太城镇圈等省际毗邻地区深度合作。三是要以项目化推动一体化，确保重点项目建设顺利推进。“十四五”时期，将建成沪苏湖铁路，加快沪通二期、沿江高铁等干线铁路、G15、G318等跨省国省干道、平申线航道（上海段）、苏申内港段等内河航道建设。同时，要共同推进新一轮太湖治理工程和环太湖地区城乡有机废弃物处理利用，推进建设长三角（东台）“异地康养基地”项目。四是要更好发挥G60科创走廊、城市经济协调会等跨区域合作平台功能，拓展区域合作深度和广度，形成全社会支持一体化、参与一体化、共推一体化的良好氛围。

13、“十四五”时期，上海优化市域功能布局将有哪些思路和举措?

空间问题是关系发展全局的重要问题。《纲要》首次将塑造市域空间新格局纳入其中，也体现了与2035城市总规的衔接和融合。“十四五”期间，上海将围绕增强城市核心功能，强化空间载体保障，促进人口、土地等资源要素优化布局，加快形成“中心辐射、两翼齐飞、新城发力、南北转型”的空间新格局，促进市域发展格局重塑。中心辐射，就是要推动主城区综合功能升级，聚焦提升城市活力和品质，不断增强集聚配置和服务辐射国内外高端资源要素的能力。比如，中央活动区要通过融入特色居住功能和活力开放空间实现功能复合，以文化内涵和差异化体验赋能世界级地标性商圈建设，通过举办多功能多样化全时段活动，打造更多24小时城市社交目的地。比如，一江一河沿岸地区要对标世界级滨水区，坚持还江（河）于民，推动高品质公共空间向上下游和两侧纵深拓展延伸，保护和活化沿江历史、文化和工业遗产，植入创新主体和元素，实现“工业锈带”向“生活秀带”“发展绣带”的转变。又比如，中外环区域要依托城市副中心综合服务和交通节点功能，形成创业创新要素集聚的生态系统，打造各具特色、具有辐射能力的复合型创新社区，桃浦、南大等转型地区要基本完成老工业基地向现代化城区转型的任务。再如，主城片区要依托外环西段交通功能提升工程，促进外环两侧区域城市功能调整和融合，加快功能转型和提升。两翼齐飞，就是要以临港新片区、张江科学城为核心加快东部开放创新功能板块建设，以虹桥商务区、长三角一体化示范区为核心加快西部绿色开放板块建设，依托轨道交通强化东西联系，延伸深化延安路-世纪大道发展轴，拓展“东西联动”空间格局。新城发力，就是要将按照独立综合性节点城市的定位，加速发力，把五大新城打造成为上海未

来发展具有活力的重要增长极和新的战略支点。南北转型，就是要牢牢把握国家沿海沿江铁路大通道建设机遇，加快南北功能布局调整升级，通过产业结构调整、土地更新利用为区域转型发展植入新功能、培育新产业、打造新的增长极，比如金山要全面落实“两区一堡”战略定位，以产业升级推动区域整体转型；又如宝山要成为全市科技创新中心建设的主阵地之一，以科技创新引领区域转型再塑。此外，要全面建设崇明世界级生态岛。强化三岛联动，大力实施“+生态”“生态+”发展战略，精心举办第十届中国花博会，以厚植生态优势“立区”，以高附加值生态农业“兴区”，以高端绿色产业“强区”，努力成为长江经济带“共抓大保护、不搞大开发”的典范。

14、“十四五”时期，如何将五大新城打造成为经济发展的重要增长极，为上海未来发展构筑新的战略支点?

“十四五”时期，五大新城建设是寻求新发展空间、“打到外线去”的重要举措。要大力实施新城发展战略，承接主城核心功能，按照产城融合、功能完备、职住平衡、生态宜居、交通便利的新一轮新城建设要求，把五大新城建设为长三角城市群中具有辐射带动作用的独立综合性节点城市，融入长三角区域城市网络。要践行现代城市建设理念，以中长期集聚百万人口为目标，加快创业创新人才集聚，夯实产业和科技基础，加快提升交通枢纽能级，完善公共服务配套，丰富文旅资源，加强与周边地区乃至长三角城市联动发展。同时，要坚持分类指导的原则，“一城一策”推进新城建设。比如，南汇新城要全面建设与临港新片区功能相契合的高能级、智慧型、现代化未来之城；嘉定新城要成为具有创新活力、人文魅力、综合实力的科技教化之城和沪苏合作桥头堡；青浦新城要成为承载长三角一体化发展和进博会战略功能，引领绿色创新发展和江南文化传承的生态宜居之城；松江新城要依托长三角G60科创走廊建设高铁时代产城融合的科创人文生态之城；奉贤新城要成为上海南部滨江沿海发展走廊上具有鲜明产业特色和独特生态禀赋的节点城市。在此基础上，要市区联手加大对新城发展的支持力度，比如，要加强高标准规划引领，优化新城开发强度，着力提高经济密度；要加强交通系统支撑，通过打造各新城综合交通枢纽、建设独立完善的多层次交通网络，增强新城与近沪城市、新城之间以及新城与重大交通节点间联系，支撑新城节点城市功能；再如，要加强政策供给和资源保障，在财政资金、规划土地、人才引进、公共服务、建设标准、管理运营等方面加大聚焦和支持力度，充分调动区级积极性，增强新城开发建设的自主权，形成市区间推进合力。

15、“十四五”时期，上海如何依托区域特点，在推动乡村发展振兴方面做出有效探索？

上海乡村不仅要提供优质农产品，更要以培育超大城市乡村地区多元功能为目标，将乡村建成“美丽家园、绿色田园、幸福乐园”，建设充满活力的超大城市美丽乡村、未来发展战略空间和核心功能重要承载地，促进农业高质高效、乡村宜居宜业、农民富裕富足。“十四五”时期，一是要提升大都市乡村产业水平。要准确把握超大城市乡村发展功能定位，以满足超大城市居民需求为导向，促进一二三产业融合发展，培育引导乡村新产业新业态新模式，全面构建与国际大都市相适应的现代乡村产业体系。比如，要推进装备农业和智慧农业发展，加大自动化、智能化装备推广力度，应用物联网、大数据等手段，建设一批粮食生产无人农场及食用菌、蔬菜和花卉园艺等植物工厂，努力打造都市型农业标杆城市。又比如，要发挥上海科技优势，全力支持种源农业发展，加快推进全市农业种质资源保护和利用体系建设，为国家打好种业翻身仗做出上海贡献。再如，要培育超大城市乡村地区多元功能，鼓励依托乡村生态资源价值，因地制宜培育发展新产业新业态，推动居住、康养、文旅、电商功能等多业态融合。二是要全面实施乡村建设行动。核心是统筹农村生产生活生态，提升乡村基础设施水平，持续改善农村人居环境，补齐乡村民生短板，不断缩小公共服务领域的城乡差距，努力实现高水平的城乡融合。比如，要继续有步骤推进农民相对集中居住，重点解决“三高两区”周边农民以及规划农村居民点范围外的分散户的居住问题；又比如，要继续高质量推进示范村建设，到2025年全市规划保留村美丽乡村建设实现全覆盖，建设300个以上市级美丽乡村示范村、150个以上乡村振兴示范村，形成一批可推广、可示范的乡村建设发展模式。此外，还要继续深化农村各项制度改革、发挥各类镇对乡村的带动联结功能。

16、“十四五”时期，上海综合交通基础设施体系建设方面有哪些重点?

“十四五”期间，上海以综合交通为重点的基础设施建设要以枢纽型、功能性、网络化和智能化为导向，整体提升设施规模能力、运行效率和服务品质，形成系统完备、适度超前、协同高效、安全可靠的超大城市现代化基础设施体系。一是要以城际、市域（郊）铁路为重点完善轨道网络。围绕虹桥枢纽、浦东枢纽等主要节点，形成多层次、通勤式、快速化和经济舒适的轨道交通网络。比如，要基本形成沪苏、沪浙多向对外铁路通道格局，明显提升沿线城镇、重点功能区与长三角城市直联直通水平。要全面启动市域（郊）铁路

建设，带动重点地区、郊区和近沪地区发展。建成机场联络线，推进嘉闵线及北延伸、两港快线建设，加强临港、张江等重点地区之间及与两大枢纽的快速交通联系。推进崇明线、17号线西延伸建设，规划建设南枫线等。要进一步提升中心城轨道网络覆盖密度，并加大川沙、宝山、虹桥、闵行四个主城片区轨道通达性，建成轨道14号线、18号线一期，加快建设13号线西延伸、19号线等线路。到2025年，轨道交通市区线和市域（郊）铁路运营总里程达960公里。同时，要全力打造集航空、国铁、城际铁路、市域（郊）铁路、市区线等功能于一体的浦东综合交通枢纽。二是要深入实施公交优先发展战略。将公交优先战略进一步从中心城向主城片区、新城等拓展，更加注重高品质服务和用户体验提升。比如，要推进市域、局域、常规公交线网融合发展，有序推进中运量等中心城骨干公交、社区微循环公交系统建设。要全出行链提升公交服务品质和效率，持续推进轨交高峰大客流线路增能提效，提升公交信息服务精准度，改善共享单车接驳服务，推行“出行即服务”。三是要整体提高城市道路网络系统通行效率。比如，要持续推动省界道路增能扩容，改善郊区与中心城路网通达性，实施外环西段交通功能提升工程，优化城市主次支道路的级配和布局。要针对港区、物流园区和城市拥挤路段，统筹客货分流，建设货运通道。同时，要完善安全舒适的慢行系统。四是要加强交通综合管理。要持续推进交通需求管理，继续开展小客车使用政策储备研究。要深入实施差别化停车管理政策，缓解医院停车等临时性停车问题。要深化出租车行业改革，逐步形成巡游车和网约车融合互补、健康发展新局面。

17、“十四五”时期，上海如何进一步建设生态宜居城市，进一步提升人民群众的感受度和满意度？

“十四五”期间，上海要着力巩固前期污染防治成果，深入打好污染防治攻坚战，推动环境治理从注重末端进一步转向源头防控，从无害化治理进一步转向资源化、减量化，从政府管理为主转向各方主体多元治理。重点要做好以下几方面工作：一是大力促进经济社会全面绿色转型。按照中央提出的支持有条件的地方率先达到碳排放峰值的要求，聚焦重点领域，深入推进结构优化调整，制定全市碳排放达峰行动方案，力争加快实现碳排放达峰。比如能源领域，要推进能源清洁高效利用，到2025年煤炭消费总量控制在4300万吨左右，本地可再生能源占全社会用电量比重提高到8%左右。比如交通领域，要加大新能源车推广力度，到2025年力争全市公交、巡游出租、邮政、环卫、公务用车等新增或更新全部选用新能源车。又如产业领域，要积极推进低效产业园区转型升级，推行清洁生产

和钢铁、化工、石化等重点行业绿色化改造。此外，要推动重点领域和重点用能单位节能降碳，单位生产总值能源消耗和二氧化碳排放进一步降低。二是持续改善生态环境质量。比如水环境方面，将完成污水设施和连通管建设，推进初期雨水治理和雨污混接改造，实现城镇污水管网全覆盖，地表水达到或好于III类水体比例达到60%以上。比如大气方面，将全面完成国三柴油货车淘汰，提升机动车船等移动源排放控制水平，PM2.5等六项大气常规污染物全面稳定达到国家二级标准，部分指标优于国家一级标准。又如废弃物治理方面，要从源头加快促进生活垃圾减量化，开展“光盘行动”，加强塑料污染治理，全面实现原生生活垃圾“零填埋”，生活垃圾回收利用率达到45%以上。三是加快建设开放共享、多彩可及的生态空间。将实施千座公园计划，做到“远处有景、近处有绿”，新增公园600座，比如新建世博文化公园、北外滩中央公园等大型标志性公园，新建或提升五大新城公园，基本实现步行5-10分钟有绿、骑行15分钟有景、车行30分钟有大型公园。又如，将重点实施黄浦江-大治河等生态走廊,森林覆盖率达到19.5%。四是深入推进现代环境治理体系建设。比如，健全以排污许可证为核心的固定污染源管理制度，加强排污许可证证后监管。比如，建立生态环保信息强制性披露、重点企业环境责任报告等制度，完善社会公众和新闻媒体监督参与机制。

18、“十四五”时期，上海在创造高品质生活、更好满足人民群众美好生活向往方面，主要有哪些考虑?

人民群众是城市建设和发展的主体。“十四五”期间，上海将充分体现以人民为中心、建设人民城市的重要理念，围绕更好为广大人民群众创造高品质生活的总目标，紧扣七个领域（“幼有善育、学有优教、劳有厚得、病有良医、老有颐养、住有宜居、弱有众扶”），攻坚破解“老小旧远”民生难题，大力推进优质公共服务资源向郊区和家门口延伸、向薄弱环节和重点群体倾斜，着力提升人民群众的边际感受，鼓励各方力量积极参与社会共建共享，让人民生活更有品质、更有尊严、更加幸福。一是办好人民满意的一流教育。要坚持教育优先发展，促进教育公平，基于学龄人口动态发展趋势布局教育资源。要创新“五育并举”过程性评价实施办法，加强科学教育，提升青少年基于现代信息技术的学习力和面向未来的全球胜任力，培育健全人格，努力为每一个学生全面而有个性的发展创造条件。要推进基础教育优质均衡发展，加强优质教育资源市级统筹，推进公办初中强校工程和紧密型学区集团建设，办好家门口每一所学校。要实施基础教育强师优师工程，加大优秀教育人才引进、培育和流动力度，持续提高教师收入水平，锻造一流教师队伍。要增强教

育服务经济社会发展功能，到2025年主要劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限达到13年。二是推进健康上海建设。要科学把握常态化疫情新特征，把提高突发公共卫生事件应急处置能力放在突出位置，坚持预防为主、平战结合，强化各类疾病、危险事件监测预警和响应机制。要树立大卫生、大健康理念，加强医防融合的健康服务管理，加快优质医疗资源扩容和均衡布局，完善重点疾病综合防治体系，构建覆盖重点人群、衔接递进的心理健康服务网络，全方位全周期保障人民健康。到2025年每千人拥有执业（助理）医师数达到3.6人以上，稳步提升健康预期寿命，市民主要健康指标继续保持发达国家和地区水平。三是积极应对人口老龄化。要优化生育支持政策，积极扩大普惠安全的托育服务供给，到2025年力争累计新增三岁以下婴幼儿托额2万个，努力促进人口长期均衡发展。要全面完善居家社区机构相协调、医养康养相结合的养老服务体系，推动社区嵌入式养老服务更加方便可及、机构养老服务更加专业、家庭照料能力显著增强，老年人生活品质和生命质量持续提升，到2025年全市街镇养老综合体达到500家、养老床位总数达到17.8万张、实现居家适老化改造2.5万户。要全面深化长期护理保险制度，鼓励专业服务延伸到社区和家庭，加强认知障碍风险测评和早期干预，着力解决失能失智老人护理难题。四是持续改善市民居住质量和环境。要坚持房子是用来住的、不是用来炒的定位，租购并举、因区施策，加大住房供应力度，加快完善长租房政策，多主体多渠道增加租赁住房供应。要主动加压、提速推进旧改任务，本届党委政府任期内全面完成约110万平方米中心城区成片二级旧里以下房屋改造任务，到2025年全面完成约20万平方米中心城区零星二级旧里以下房屋改造任务和分类实施旧住房更新改造5000万平方米，累计受益居民超过80万户。

19、“十四五”时期，上海在提高城市治理现代化水平方面有哪些重要思路和举措?

“十四五”期间，上海要围绕实现“一流城市一流治理”目标，以基层社会治理为支撑，加强全周期管理，建设更高水平的平安上海，打造具有国际影响力的超大城市治理标杆。一是以绣花般功夫推进城市管理精细化。坚持高标准引领，推动规划建设管理一体化贯通，把服务管理的触角延伸到城市的每一个角落。比如，要增强城市管理网格发现和解决问题的能力，扩大智能化发现手段覆盖面，强化专业技术和人员高效下沉，使高频多发、群众诉求强烈的问题在基层得到有效解决。比如，要塑造美丽上海新形象，新创建100个“美丽街区”，建设“有爱无碍”城市。比如，要提升城市管理法治化、标准化、社会化水平，加强管理和执法部门双向监督，健全常态长效、建管一体、分级分类的城市管理标准体系。要分类实施市场化机制，健全城市基础设施运维长效机制。二是筑牢守好城市安全底线

。中央《建议》将统筹发展和安全单列一章，就是要把安全发展贯穿到经济社会发展的各领域和全过程。根据新形势新要求，《纲要》将建设韧性城市提到一个突出位置，即城市对于危害能够及时抵御、吸收、快速适应并作出有效反应，这是城市安全体系建设的深刻变革。韧性城市有十分丰富的内涵，《纲要》通过具体举措予以细化。比如，功能韧性，包括大客流交通、防洪防涝等在极端情况下保持有效运转的技术韧性，加强物资储备能力建设的经济韧性，健全应急管理体系的政府韧性等；过程韧性，聚焦维持力、恢复力等，提出以更多采取分布式、并联式建设为导向，强化能源供水、通讯保障等各类城市生命线在应对冲击时基本功能维持和快速复原的效能；系统韧性，城市是一个生命体、有机体，要提升城市的感知、认知和行动能力。《纲要》提出要依托“一网统管”建设，围绕安全生产、消防等重点领域，前移风险端口，强化全环节排查风险、全周期安全监管和智能化综合指挥功能。在此基础上，提出了“使上海始终位于全球最安全城市之列”的目标。三是构建多元共治的社会治理格局。要推进疫情群防群控实践经验的常态化制度化，以社区为重心筑牢超大城市治理的稳固底盘，完善社会多元参与机制，激发社会组织活力，提升网络治理能力，着力构建人人有责、人人尽责、人人享有的社会治理共同体。到2025年全市持证社会工作者达到4.5万人。

20、“十四五”时期，上海在全面深化改革，激发市场活力方面有什么考虑吗？

“十四五”时期，上海将坚持社会主义市场经济体制改革方向，使市场在资源配置中起决定性作用，更好发挥政府作用，加快建成高标准市场体系，健全公平竞争制度，提升政府治理能力现代化水平，加强重大制度创新的充分联动和衔接配套，营造长期稳定可预期的制度环境。一是打造市场化、法治化、国际化的一流营商环境。以持续提升市场主体的获得感为引领，全面深化“放管服”改革，加强法治化建设，争取在国际排名中稳步上升。比如，要深化行政审批制度改革，对重点区域、基层和园区实施差别化审批事权下放，广泛推行告知承诺制，更大力度推进“证照分离”“一业一证”改革等。比如，要加强事中事后监管，全面推行以信用为基础的分级分类监管，以包容审慎监管促进新兴产业健康发展。再比如，要完善企业全生命周期服务，支持企业、行业协会、园区等积极参加涉企政策研究制定，依法保护市场主体的各类产权，严厉查处垄断和不正当竞争行为，细化落实知识产权保护的实施方案，打造国际知识产权保护高地。二是激发市场主体创新创业活力。促进各类所有制企业相互融合、协同发展，加快建设世界一流企业。比如，要推进国资国企改革纵深发展，要以市场化、专业化、国际化为导向，深化国有资本战略性结构布局，进

一步盘活国有资产存量，加大以公众公司为主的混改推进力度，切实增强国有经济竞争力、创新力、抗风险能力。比如，要大力支持民营经济发展壮大，要推进相关政策由差异化、选择性向普惠化、功能性转变，打破制约民营经济发展的各类障碍和隐性壁垒，完善中小企业发展的政策体系，营造公平竞争环境。三是构建更加完善的要素市场化配置机制。完善市场要素配置全周期系统性建设，形成与国际要素市场紧密衔接、与国际通行规则有效接轨的要素市场，推进技术、数据、资本、土地、劳动力等各类要素在更大区域范围内高效流动、配置和增值。四是深化投资财税等重点领域改革。围绕投融资、财政、价格等政府管理重点领域，进一步优化政府与市场、政府与社会、市级政府与区级政府的关系。比如，投融资体制改革方面，要建立健全投资项目的行政权力清单、监管清单、负面清单“三个清单”管理制度。推动基础设施投融资模式创新，稳妥推进基础设施REITs试点。比如，现代财税体制方面，要健全完善财政支出标准，调整优化财政支出结构，进一步健全政府债务管理制度，有效发挥政府债券的积极作用。比如，价格改革方面，要聚焦关系基本民生的重要商品和服务，完善价格管理和调控长效机制。比如，要探索市区差别化管理体制机制，要分类引导各区结合功能定位和要素禀赋差异实现错位发展。

21、“十四五”时期，上海将推动哪些重大项目建设？

重大项目是规划落地的有力支撑和坚实保障。“十四五”规划《纲要》中涉及80余项重大项目，主要涵盖战新产业、新基建、交通能源、生态环境、社会民生等五大领域。比如，要打造国家智能汽车创新发展平台，大力发展高端海工装备制造，加速民用大飞机和航空发动机型号研制。比如，要加快推进硬X射线、上海光源二期、海底观测网、高效低碳燃气轮机等重大科技基础设施建设。比如，推进一系列轨道交通重大项目建设，推进S3、S4等高速公路建设，建成北横通道、东西通道、漕宝路快速路、军工路快速路等中心城骨干道路，加快建设第二LNG站线项目，建成五号沟-崇明岛等天然气主干管网项目。比如，加快吴淞江（上海段）等流域骨干水利工程建设，建成竹园污水厂四期工程，启动泰和污水厂二期扩建、白龙港污水厂三期工程，持续推进苏州河环境综合整治四期工程。比如，建成上海博物馆东馆、上海天文馆，启动长江口二号古船博物馆建设，加快浦东足球场、上海自行车馆建设，加快新华医院奉贤院区、复旦儿科医院奉贤院区等优质公共服务配套项目建设等。

22、“十四五”时期，上海将如何推动规划《纲要》落地实施？

“十四五”期间，要强化空间规划、专项规划、区域规划和年度计划等与《纲要》的衔接协调，发挥好重大项目对《纲要》及各级各类规划落实的支撑作用，优化资金、土地、数据、人才、环保、用能等资源要素的合理配置，加强财政预算与《纲要》实施的衔接协调，完善规划实施监督考核机制。下一步，本市将通过多种方式和渠道，持续推动规划《纲要》落地：

一是加快推动本市各级各类规划出台落地。“十四五”规划是包括规划《纲要》、专项规划、区域规划和空间规划等共同组成的有机整体。《纲要》作为全市各级各类规划的总遵循，经市人大审查批准后，是指导上海未来发展的重要法律性文件，各市级专项规划、区域规划、国土空间近期规划等都将经市政府审议批准后陆续发布，加上各区的“十四五”规划，共同构成全市“十四五”规划实施的重要支撑。其中，市级专项规划着眼于落实《纲要》在特定领域提出的战略任务，区域规划以《纲要》确定的重点地区为对象指导其协调协同发展，都将进一步明确任务书、时间表、路线图，空间规划将为《纲要》提出的重大战略任务、重大工程项目落地做好空间上的保障。二是推动《纲要》分解落实。对《纲要》中明确的量化指标、主要任务，市政府各部门、各区将根据有关职责分工，结合年度计划和具体工作方案，明确责任主体、实施路径和时间节点，分步推进实施。三是提升实施情况监测评估的专业化和科学化水平。探索建立全市发展规划数据信息平台，跟踪监测规划实施进程，借助互联网、大数据、地理信息系统等新技术手段，综合运用各类数据资源，提高实施情况监测的及时性、全面性和准确性。